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LORD DUNMORE'S FINAL FLIGHT.

Read in the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893, by Miss S. R. Hetzel, representing the Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia.

One generally thinks of the city of Washington as having no existence and bearing no part in the Revolution; yet at that time, when the West End was still Davy Burns' farm and Capitol Hill Daniel Carroll's plantation, two important Revolutionary events took place, one within sight, the other almost within hearing, of this spot.

The first was a glorious meeting held in the old court-house at Alexandria, then the county seat of Fairfax. It was held on court day of July, 1774, six months after the Boston tea-party and a few weeks after the closing of the Boston port. The chairman of the meeting was George Washington and the resolution of the Fairfax freeholders was: "If Boston submits, we do not." We all know now that Boston did not submit and that Fairfax County sent the hero who drove the tyrant from their shores.

The other event occurred two years later in the same month, hardly a week after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Down the Potomac, near the mouth of Acquia Creek, almost within sight of Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason, and within hearing of Mount Vernon, Alexandria and the future city of Washington was the scene of Lord Dunmore's final flight.

John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, the last Royal Governor of Virginia, though the scion of a noble, almost royal house,

"was not a man of popular manners," says a chronicler; "on the contrary, he is represented as having been rude and offensive, coarse in his figure, his countenance and his manners." In May, 1774, he had censured and dissolved the House of Burgesses for appointing a service of fasting and prayer for the first of June, the day of the closing of the Boston port.

His first flight occurred a year later. Three months previously the convention of Delegates had resolved to place Virginia in a state of defense. It was on that occasion, March 20, 1775, in old St. John's Church, Richmond, that Patrick Henry made that speech which can yet thrill every true American heart, no matter how familiar it may become from constant quoting. The effect of that speech was such that, though the resolution was at first opposed as premature by many earnest patriots, it was overwhelmingly adopted.

Just one month later, the day after the battle of Lexington, though the news did not reach Virginia for some weeks, Lord Dunmore secretly removed the gunpowder from the magazine at Williamsburg to the man-of-war *Magdalen*, anchored off Yorktown. The volunteers of Williamsburg flew to arms, and could with difficulty be restrained from seizing the person of the Governor. Fearful of the consequences of his conduct, he established a guard of negroes at his palace, and he openly swore, "by the living God," that if any injury were offered to himself, or to the officers acting under his directions, he would proclaim freedom to the slaves and reduce Williamsburg to ashes. These savage threats wrought the indignation of the people to the highest point, which spread like electricity through the colony. The volunteers of Hanover determined to recover the powder or perish in the attempt. With Patrick Henry at their head, they marched from Hanover, their numbers swelled by accessions of volunteers, but before they reached Williamsburg the powder was paid for by the King's receiver-general and the volunteers disbanded and returned to their homes.

"Two days afterwards Lord Dunmore issued a proclamation against 'a certain Patrick Henry and a number of his deluded followers,' and forbade all persons to countenance him and others engaged in a like combination." (Howe.)

His first flight took place two months later, just after he had summoned the Assembly, and spring guns and barrels of gun-powder had been found in the magazine for the too-evident purpose of destroying the members. His Lordship fled with his family to the war-ship *Fowey*, laying off Yorktown, and there refused to return to the palace or sign any bills of importance unless the Assembly would agree to hold their meetings under the guns of his ship at Yorktown. Thereupon the Governor was declared to have abdicated, and the President of the Council was appointed to act in his place.

On the twenty-ninth of June the Earl sailed down the James. Lady Dunmore and her three pretty daughters embarked on the *Magdalen* and sailed for England, the *Fowey* escorting them to the Capes. These ladies were very popular in the Colony; the domestic graces and attractions of the Countess, which shone with more lustre by contrast with his Lordship, had endeared her to the people, though her residence with them had been short.

This restraint removed, his Lordship commenced hostilities, which more resembled the attacks of pirates than a fair and regular war. "It was, in truth, a shocking spectacle," says the mild and impartial historian, Carlo Botta, "to see the Governor of a province rushing upon all points to lay it waste, and to wrest by violence the provisions of which he had need, while the people who had recently obeyed his orders endeavoured to repulse him," or, in the words of a contemporary: "Lord Dunmore, with a motley band of Tories, negroes and recruits from St. Augustine, was cutting such fantastic capers in the country round Norfolk as to make it necessary to crush him or drive him from the State."

On November seventh he issued another proclamation. He proclaimed martial law, declared all capable of bearing arms, who did not resort to his Majesty's standard, traitors, and offered freedom to all slaves "appertaining to rebels" who would join his Majesty's troops.

On the ninth of December he received an overwhelming defeat at Great Bridge. Colonel Woolford, of the Culpeper Minute Men, Colonels Spotswood and Howe performed prodigies of valor; Captain Fordyce, the royalist commander, was

killed. Lord Dunmore retired to his squadron, but on the first of January of the historic year 1776 he fired the city of Norfolk with gun and torch and all was consumed. During that winter, while Washington was at Cambridge planning the siege of the British in Boston, his Lordship busied himself concocting a plot with a certain Joe Connelly to recruit Indians on the frontier, and, aided by garrisons in Canada and the Northwest, to scour Virginia and effect their junction with Lord Dunmore at Alexandria. Connelly was captured and the plot frustrated.

In May a convention was held at Williamsburg, and on the fifteenth Archibald Cary offered a resolution to declare the colony of Virginia free and independent. George Mason prepared the bill of rights, and the independence of Virginia was declared on June 29, 1776. Meantime Lord Dunmore left Hampton Roads and took possession of Gwynne's Island, where he threw up fortifications. On the ninth of July—four days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence—before the news reached Virginia, his Lordship was driven off by General Andrew Lewis, whose destruction he had plotted two years before during the Logan War, by sending him against the Indians with a small force. But it resulted in the decisive victory of Point Pleasant. With the hope of meeting his friend Connelly in Alexandria, I suppose, the Earl ascended the Potomac, leaving on its banks hideous traces of piratical and predatory warfare. A little above the mouth of Aquia Creek he burned the beautiful house of Mr. William Brent. They then proceeded to burn a valuable mill, when thirty of the Prince William militia arrived and with fearless steps drove them on board their vessels. The fleet, consisting of the *Roe-buck*, *Mercury*, *Otter*, an armed ship and several gondolas, fled before the thirty men of Prince William County, the children of the banished Jacobites—the Keiths, Ramsays, Douglasses, Grahams, Stuarts and others. How they must have rejoiced in driving from their shores the agent of the Hanoverian king, even though he should be a Murray of Dunmore. There was no conflict, owing to the flight of the foe. He sped down the Potomac, through the Chesapeake, beyond the Capes into the broad Atlantic, and the Old Dominion saw him

no more. It was Dunmore's death-blow, though he did not die, but his *régime* of tyranny and treachery was over and the object of his proclamations and imprecations, "a certain Patrick Henry," was Governor of Virginia. Yes, the plainly dressed young man in the old red cloak, with the unassuming manners, was the ruler of the colony. He has been called the Demosthenes of America, but he was more. Demosthenes nobly sustained a failing cause; Patrick Henry founded a mighty empire of the free. From his mighty brain the armed Goddess of Liberty sprang, like Pallas from the brow of Jove. Wherever the echo of his voice sounded, armed men sprung up, as if he had, like Cadmus, sown the dragon's teeth; and from the mountains of far-away Culpeper marched the Minute Men, bearing on their banner the dragon itself—the crushed worm which had turned and revealed itself a rattlesnake, its head Virginia, its twelve rattles the other colonies, and the motto, "Don't tread on me!"



MERCY WARREN.

Mercy Warren, sister of James Otis, was the third child of Colonel James Otis, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the colony of Plymouth, and was born there September 25, 1728. The Otis family came to this country in 1630 or 1640 and settled first in Hingham.

The youth of Miss Mercy Otis was passed in the retirement of her home, in a routine of domestic employments and the duties devolving upon her as the eldest daughter in a family of high respectability.

Her love of reading was early manifested, and such was her economy of time that, never neglecting her domestic cares or the duties of hospitality, she found leisure not only to improve her mind by careful study, but for various works of female ingenuity. A card table was preserved by one of her descendants in Quincy as a monument of her taste and industry. The design was her own, the patterns being obtained by gathering and pressing flowers from the gardens and fields. Those were copied in worsted work and formed one of the most curious and beautiful specimens to be found in the country.

At that period the opportunities for female education were limited. Miss Otis gained nothing from school. Her only assistant in the intellectual culture of her earlier years was the Rev. Jonathan Russell, the minister of the parish, from whose library she was supplied with books and by whose counsels her tastes were, in a measure, formed. It was reading, in accordance with his advice, Raleigh's "History of the World" that her attention was particularly directed to history, the branch of literature to which she afterwards devoted herself. In later years her brother James became her adviser and companion in literary pursuits. He was the first one in Massachusetts to propose that an "American Congress" should be called, which should come together without asking the consent of the British government. He also made a speech at

another time, five hours long, against the "writs of assistance," which would give the custom-house officers in Boston right to search any house at any time for the purpose of finding smuggled goods, and his speech was considered by some the starting point of the Revolution. It was in this speech that he first raised the popular cry against "taxation without representation," which was the watchword of the Revolution. In the great struggle over the Stamp Act, and in the debates that followed to 1769, he was the brilliant leader. There existed between them a strong attachment which nothing ever im-



paired. During the wildest moods of insanity, with which her brother, the great patriot, late in life was afflicted, her voice had power to calm when all else was without effect.

A visit to Boston at the time of her brother's graduation at Harvard College, in 1743, when he was eighteen years of age, was the occasion of her first absence from home for any length of time. In 1754, when about twenty-six, she became the wife of James Warren, then a merchant of Plymouth, Massachusetts. With such a husband it is no wonder that she became deeply interested in political affairs. She corresponded with Samuel and John Adams, Jefferson, Knox and many

other leaders of the Revolution. These men often asked her opinion in political matters. In the influence she exercised, she was considered the most remarkable woman who lived in the Revolutionary period. She was a zealous patriot, and surely her name belongs to American history.

She wrote several dramatic and satirical poems against the royalists, which, with two tragedies, were included in a volume of poems, dramatic and miscellaneous, dedicated to George Washington, President of the United States, and also published a history of the "Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution," interspersed with biographical and political observations.

Before and after the Revolution Mrs. Warren's house was the resort of much company. She said that "by the Plymouth fireside were many political plans originated, discussed and digested." Although her home was in Plymouth, she often changed her residence during the war. For awhile she lived at Milton, in the house George Hutchinson had occupied, but wherever she was the friends of America were always welcome.

Her kindness was not limited to the circle of her acquaintance, but her benevolence went forth on its mission to strangers. The friendships she formed were not of short duration. Mrs. Washington was one of her correspondents. Another of her intimate friends was Hannah Winthrop, of Cambridge; also Mrs. Adams, wife of John Adams.

The following letter is from Mrs. Warren to Mrs. Adams at Braintree:

WATERTOWN, 17th April, 1776.

If my dear friend required only a very long letter to make it agreeable, I could easily gratify her, but I know there must be many more requisites to make it pleasing to her taste. If you measure by lines, I can at once comply; if by sentiment, I fear I shall fall short. But as curiosity seems to be awake with respect to the company I keep and the manner of spending my time, I will endeavor to gratify you. I arrived at my lodgings before dinner the day I left you; found an obliging family and, in the main, an agreeable set of lodgers. The next morning I took a ride to Cambridge and waited on Mrs. Wash-

ington at eleven o'clock, where I was received with that politeness and respect shown in a first interview among the well-bred and with the ease and cordiality of friendship of a much earlier date. If you wish to hear more of this lady's character, I will tell you. I think the complacency of her manners speaks at once the benevolence of her heart, and her affability, candor and gentleness qualify her to soften the hours of private life, or to sweeten the cares of the hero and smooth the rugged paths of war. I did not dine with her, though much urged. She desired me to name an early hour in the morning, when she would send her chariot and accompany me to see the deserted lines of the enemy and the ruins of Charlestown. A melancholy sight! The last evinces the barbarity of the foe, and leaves a deep impression of the sufferings of that unhappy town.

Mr. Custis is the only son of the lady above described—a sensible, modest, agreeable young man. His lady, a daughter of Colonel Calvert, of Maryland, appears to be of an engaging disposition, but of so extremely delicate a constitution that it deprives her, as well as her friends, of part of the pleasure which I am sure would result from her conversation did she enjoy a more perfect share of health. She is pretty, genteel, easy and agreeable, but a kind of languor about her prevents her being sociable as some ladies, yet it is evident it is not owing to a want of that vivacity which renders youth agreeable, but to a want of health, which a little clouds her spirits.

This family, which consists of some eight or nine, was prevented dining with us Tuesday following by an alarm from Newport, but called and took leave of us the next day, when I own I felt that kind of pain which arises from affection when the object of esteem is separated, perhaps forever. After this I kept house a week, amusing myself with my book, my work and sometimes a letter to an absent friend.

My next visit was to Mrs. Morgan, but as you are acquainted with her, I shall not be particular with regard to her person or manner. With the Doctor, she dined with us last Saturday in company with General Putnam's lady. She is what is commonly called a very good kind of woman, and commands esteem without the graces of politeness, the brilliancy of wit

or the merit of peculiar understanding above the rest of her sex, yet to be valued for an honest, unornamental, plain-hearted friendship, discovered in her deportment at the first acquaintance.

I have sent forward my letter to Mr. Adams, but I suppose I should have no answer unless stimulated by you ; therefore, when you write again, you will not forget

Your affectionate,

MARCIA.

P. S.—I am very glad Colonel Quincy's family are well, to whom my regards.

Her poetical signature was Marcia, and, at her request, that name was given to a granddaughter. While her sons were in college, she wrote them letters of good advice and retained copies of them for her grandchildren. For several years before her death she was afflicted with the failure of her sight, but continued to receive company and corresponded with her friends by means of a secretary.

A lady who visited her in 1807 (Mrs. Warren was then eighty years old) said she was very erect, and in conversation full of intelligence. Her dress was a steel-covered silk gown, with short sleeves and a very long waist, the black silk skirt being covered in front with a white lawn apron. She wore a lawn mob-cap, and gloves, covering the arm to the elbows, cut off at the fingers.

In her last illness she prayed that she might not lose her mental faculties, and her prayer was granted. She passed from earth to the "rest beyond," in the eighty-seventh year of her age, October 19, 1814, in Plymouth.

MRS. H. K. WIGHT.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASSACHUSETTS.

“THE GREAT OBJECTS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.”

*Read before the Continental Congress, February 24, 1893, by Miss Janet
E. Hosmer Richards, representing the Mary Washington Chapter,
Washington, District of Columbia.*

Much has been said, and well said, during the past few days as to the objects of the great societies which we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, and the Sons, our honored guests, represent.

While I cannot hope to suggest any new thoughts on this subject, I may perhaps present some points in a different, if not an altogether new, light, or perchance serve to emphasize ideas already familiar.

And even failing in this, it can at least do no harm to review a field at once so fertile and so fruitful.

“The great objects of the Society”—what are they?

It is always in order to ask this question, and it is eminently our privilege, as well as our duty, to be prepared to answer it.

Before attempting the task, however, greater light may be thrown on the subject by first stating what we are *not*.

Considerable misapprehension seems to exist in certain quarters, notably with the press, as to the chief reason of our being.

A suspicion of *aristocratic pretension* seems to have gone abroad throughout the land; of narrowed social lines; of a disposition to thank God that we are not as other men are; “to meet with great frequency (as a local paper recently expressed it) and congratulate ourselves upon our ancestry”; and even among ourselves to compare (with varying degrees of pride and scorn) the relative shades of azure in our blood!

I say a suspicion of all this has gone abroad. Indeed, I may say that these are some of the distinct charges which have been persistently sown against us, by both press and people, almost from the date of our birth.

Let our reply, then, be as public and unmistakable ; and if a society may not speak for itself, who, in justice, can speak for it? We therefore emphatically, and in unqualified terms, repudiate the charge. We are not, and do not wish to be considered in any sense of the word, an aristocratic organization.

In the words of Dr. Persifor Frazer, in his able and eloquent address before our last Congress: "If these societies are to cause one citizen to elevate his eyebrows superciliously in regarding another, they are worse than superfluous; they are pernicious! If there be a thought in the project that is not honestly American and sincerely democratic and republican, we want no such societies!" [Great applause.] But there is not; there cannot be. Examine the very basis of our origin, the reasons that called us into being, and the charges fall to the ground.

In there anything snobbish, pretentious or un-American in collecting, preserving and cherishing the records of patriotic ancestors, who, with unfailing loyalty and passionate love of liberty, struggled to throw off the oppressors' yoke, and were enabled by their deeds to establish American freedom and bequeath to us of to-day "the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" [Applause.] Are we less democratic because we rejoice that they labored successfully to establish a republic? Are we less American that we preserve the records of their labors? Are we would-be aristocrats because we celebrate liberty?

Would we not, on the contrary, dishonor our inheritance, prove ourselves the unworthy descendants of a liberty-loving race, to neglect, scorn or ignore these annals of patriotism?—annals in which the record of the humblest private stands side by side with that of the most illustrious general, the proved descendant of one being as welcome within our ranks as the descendant of the other. [Applause.] And neither is the Society in any sense a social organization, to be used within itself for the promotion or fostering of small social cliques; for the advancement or discouragement of any one's social claims. While here and there, in the frequent intercourse of Society meetings, friendships will naturally be formed and individual preferences be felt, there can be no

reason why petty social rivalries, envyings or heartburnings should enter into or have any part in our counsels.

On the contrary, we recognize that a higher, broader, nobler purpose is ours; else were it better we had never been born.

And now, having stated what we are not, it is in order to ask what we *are*.

What, in a word, are the objects, the purposes, the advantages of our societies? What are we here for? What do we hope to accomplish? What have we accomplished?

For ready and explicit answer to the first question, for carefully-weighed, clear and eloquent statement as to our objects, I refer you to page 1 of our Constitution, Article II.

Do not fear that you are about to be bored with a dry and formidable extract, but rather rejoice that such ringing, patriotic utterances—so clear and unmistakable that he who runs may read—are embodied in and set forth upon the very first page of our book of laws.

You have all doubtless read the passage many times, but let us see if we do not discover in it to-night a new significance, a depth of purpose, which in the heat of controversy over clauses of perhaps less importance we have perchance forgotten or overlooked.

Article II of the Constitution says:

“The objects of this Society are:

“(1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

“(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, ‘to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,’ thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall de-

velop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(Mark you, friends, the scope and purpose of that clause.)

"(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Such, Daughters of the American Revolution, are our stated objects, the carefully considered aims and purposes of our organization.

To us, then, does it pertain to mould public opinion; to create a patriotic sentiment throughout the land—a sentiment that shall inspire every mother to teach her boy to lift his hat (in passing) to his country's flag; that shall demand that that flag float over every school-house in the land; that shall cause school superintendents to direct the semi-weekly singing in all the public schools of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the National Hymn; that shall lead to the general observance by the people of historic anniversaries and national holidays; that shall promote in legislators a willingness, perhaps even a pride, in commemorating historic spots with appropriate monuments and to honor in bronze or stone our country's heroes; that shall stimulate and arrange for more interesting and intelligent study of American history, not only in our schools, but in our homes; that shall demand in the imported citizen, the foreign element within our gates, some proof of an intelligent and loyal citizenship before entrusting to him the privileges of the franchise [great applause]; and, finally, that shall generate so strong a pride of country, such intolerance of foreign affectations among our people, as to forever eliminate, quench and blot out from our midst that mongrel product of the age, that creature beloved neither of gods nor men, that cross between two countries, acknowledged of neither—the modern anglo-maniac, with his transplanted affinities, his transparent imitations, his painful monocle, his dislocated vowels and his pitiful contempt of all things American. [Laughter and applause.]

When we have succeeded in accomplishing a few of these things, then, indeed, shall it be said of us that we have not lived in vain.

And if we be not organized for this, why, I ask, is our corner-stone based on our Americanism, our chief doctrine (recommended by Washington himself), the diffusion of patriotic knowledge?

To whom does it pertain, if not to us, to lead in this great educational movement, this propaganda of Americanism?

I call it an "educational movement," for such, in its highest sense, it surely is; an education in all that stimulates to intelligent and country-loving citizenship; a leaven which, rightly directed, will in time leaven the whole lump.

And now the pertinent question is: How far have we realized these aims, in what measure have we accomplished these avowed purposes? What, in a word, are the fruits of our two years and a half of existence?

If, in the activity, excitement and friendly strife of the past few days we have seemed for a moment to lose sight of the best results of our work; if, in our zeal for mere organization and the transaction of current business, higher objects seem to have been forgotten or overlooked, it must not be thought that we are without results.

If at first glance the leaves of the tree seem more numerous than the fruit, let it be remembered that the tree is still in its first growth; that its time for full fruition has not yet come. That there is life and vigor in the plant, however; that the vital principle of expansion and growth is there, this occasion alone makes amply manifest; we need go no farther than the existence of this Congress itself.

Pause for a moment and think what it means to bring together an assemblage such as this from the four quarters of our land. Connecticut and California, Ohio and Georgia, Massachusetts and Virginia, New York and Maryland, Pennsylvania and Minnesota, Rhode Island and the Carolinas—all have responded to the call.

What strong incentive, what mighty motive of mutual interest, must underlie an organization to accomplish such a result?

From the reports to which we have listened, made by the various officers intrusted during the past year with the work of organization, we have learned that our Society now num-

bers 2,800 members; that twenty-four States are represented by that membership; that ninety-seven Regents have been appointed and fifty-two Chapters formed. Numerically considered alone, here is another result worthy of our pride.

And, again, I would direct your attention to the program of this Congress; to the list of papers prepared by the representatives of the various Chapters of the Society. Scan the subjects of these papers, and see how much of careful preparation and historic research, of real enthusiasm and patriotic interest, the titles alone bespeak.

Who that has listened has not been both instructed and edified; has not felt his love of country stimulated, his appreciation of her early struggles quickened, by the papers already heard? Is not this a result, and one that points directly to the claim that this is an educational movement in which we are engaged? But if this were insufficient proof, we need but to point to the magazine of the Society, *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY*, our official organ—a publication which not only does credit to the organization, but which deserves to take rank with the best historical magazines of the day. [Applause.]

For sparkling historic incident, for interesting reminiscence, for abundant reading matter, both entertaining and instructive, and particularly for the records of what the Society has accomplished in the line of its highest purposes, this magazine well repays perusal.

And that it is managed and edited by members of the Society, who freely donate their services for the love of the cause, working early and late, without money and without price, that you and I may read and learn, is to my thinking the strongest proof possible of the vital principle, the "we've-come-to-stay" purpose, of this Society. [Great applause.]

Nor must we overlook the good work already accomplished by the various Chapters throughout the land. We learn from many sources of a new impetus given to the study of American history; of the appropriate celebration of historic anniversaries; of gratifying efforts to mark historic places and raise monument funds.

From the Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingstown, New York, comes a particularly gratifying report. In this old historic

New York town—the first capital of the State and the frequent scene of Revolutionary strife—a Chapter exists (Miss Forsyth, Regent) which gives a most creditable record of patriotic things accomplished. In addition to the appropriate celebration of several historic anniversaries, especially worthy of mention is a set of resolutions framed in the interests of patriotism and urged upon the board of education of Kingston, recommending “that the boys be trained, upon entering and leaving the school-yard, to salute the flag”; and “that the pupils be all taught to rise and stand during the singing of the ‘Star-Spangled Banner’ and the National Hymn.”

And it might have been added, that the children be carefully taught the words of these songs. Thus might be avoided a repetition of a humiliating incident lately cited by a member of our Society—that in a ship’s party of a dozen Americans and as many English, when it was proposed to sing the national air of America, not one American present could get beyond the first verse of any one of our four patriotic songs, lapsing at that point into a series of inarticulate hum-hums, while every Englishman on board, including sailors and ship’s crew, was able to join in a rousing chorus to the very last verse of “God Save the Queen.” The moral here is obvious; I need not point it out.

And now, one more instance of Chapter work and I am done. And in this example I think you will discover even a deeper significance than any that have gone before.

It will be remembered that in June last a general recommendation was issued by the National Board of Management, urging that on July fourth the Stars and Stripes should float from the private residences of all members of the Society. To most of us this seemed but a natural and fitting suggestion, and one that was promptly complied with. To such, therefore, it might at first glance be a little difficult to realize that in any quarter a feeling of any other kind could be prompted. But in the far Southland, in a city where not many years ago the Stars and Stripes stood for suffering and defeat, in Atlanta, Georgia, where from private homes at least it had not yet learned to float, this resolution of the Board caused something of a stir.

"It looks like politics to me," said one "Daughter of the Revolution" to a reporter of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

"It seems a needless procedure, to say the least," said another.

But these objections, if objections they were, gradually melted or were withdrawn. And by whose influence? In the name of what cause?

Let the *Atlanta Constitution* answer the question. In its issue for June twenty-fifth it comes out with a full column on the subject, with the significant headlines:

**"THE FLAG TO GO UP!—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION TO RAISE IT RIGHT OVER THEIR HOUSE-
TOPS.**

"It has been a day long, long ago since the Union flag was hoisted by woman's fair hand over the roof-tree of family circles in celebration of the glorious Fourth of July. But this year, when the bright sun rises on this fair land of old Columbia, beaming down a peaceable benediction on that memorable day, it will greet again the Stars and Stripes, unfurled by woman's hands over hundreds of house-tops.

"It will be the work of the recent organization known as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." [Great Applause.]

And I wish I had time to read you a part, at least, of the ringing resolution of assent framed by the Atlanta Chapter and sent in reply to the National Board of Management utterances. More patriotic or eloquent it would be hard to find.

Friends, is not this a "result" worth recording, a reason of our being worthy of pride? Is it not something in the cause of our country to furnish a common platform of patriotism, a field of mutual interest, in which may labor, side by side and with equal enthusiasm, the woman of the North and her sister of the South; where painful sectional differences may be forgotten; where the Daughter of the Gulf may come to know and love the Daughter of the Great Lakes; where, bound by a mutual purpose and laboring for the advancement of a common cause, estrangement may banish, local differences may

blend, distrust may disappear, and where in their place may grow up a broad and disinterested patriotism, a common pride in our Revolutionary inheritance, a united sisterhood?

These, then, friends, are some of our objects, a few of our results.

Daughters of the American Revolution, with us does it rest (in conjunction with the Sons) to carry on to full fruition these noble possibilities, to realize these lofty aims.

The question before us is: Shall we devote our best energies to the accomplishment of these purposes, or shall we waste this great opportunity for less worthy, less important, things?

Are we to be a great Society of Americans for America, working for broad objects of patriotism, so fashioned as to embrace all descendants of Revolutionary families; to gather within our ranks all representatives of patriotic colonial stock, and thus to form a Society so large, so broad and so strong as to be able, if necessary, to stem the great tide of foreign immigration that is flooding our country, threatening one day, perhaps, to wrest from our hands the reins of government, and causing future generations to forget that there ever was a real American, save the American Indian—or are we to be a “close corporation,” a “small and select” organization, the children of active patriots only; a Society devoted only to personnel, to local organization, to the framing of restrictive measures and the revising of constitutions, to splitting hairs on questions of descent, to stepping gingerly, lest we step on one another’s pet theories or offend one another’s private prejudices?

Oh, friends, we have high authority for the statement that it is the letter that killeth and the spirit that quickeneth.

Let it not be said of us that, in our zeal for the letter, the spirit languisheth. Rather let us rally to the standard and unite our best efforts for the great work that is mapped out for us; let us rise and do something worth recording, in the name of patriotism, for “home and country”; let us, in a word, fulfill the reason of our being, that future generations may come to honor, bless and preserve in grateful veneration the memory of the founders of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLUMBIAN BELL OF FREEDOM; OR BELLS AND LIBERTY.

Read in the Continental Congress, February 24, 1893, by Mrs. Minnie F. Mickley, representing the Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

The new world would not have been discovered by Columbus, in 1492, if Isabella, Queen of Spain, had not been interested in his project and willing to pledge her jewels for the equipment of the fleet. There is generally a woman's help needed in undertakings great and small, although woman's curiosity often has the credit; I think then, that woman's curiosity has done more for the world than man's indomitable will. Her power has been felt ever since she persuaded Adam to disobey his Maker, and so on, through the ages, she has had a part in the greatest events of the world's history.

We wish to follow the Spanish Queen's example in power for the future good and put our tones into a bell whose tones will voice our sentiments for all time. The old story, told so beautifully by B. F. Taylor, of the bell of some strange land and time, when people were to found a bell that would proclaim so great a passion or so grand a pride that either would be worship, or, wanting these, forever hold its peace. The bell was not to be dug out of the cold mountains—it was to be made of something that had been warmed by a human touch and loved with a human love; and the people came like pilgrims to a shrine and cast their offerings into the furnace and went away. There were links of chains that bondsmen had worn bright and fragments of swords that had broken in heroes' hands. There were crosses and rings and bracelets of fine gold, trinkets of silver and toys of poor red copper. They even brought good words they had written and flowers they had cherished—perishable things that could never be heard in the rich tones and volume of the bell. When the bell was cast, it hung in its tower dumb. At last there came a time when men

grew grand for right and truth; then the bell awoke in its chamber, and every tone in it was familiar as a household word to somebody. The humblest gifts were blent in one great wealth, and accents feeble as a sparrow's song grew eloquent and strong. I have given you a part of the story of that wonderful bell. Many have since been made and echoed the sentiments of church and state. We all know the history of the great bell, Roland, of Ghent; that of St. Paul's, of London, which tolls only for monarch or prince; the great bells of Russia; the famous bell of Aragon, and our own bell of Independence. "The spirit it awakened still is living ever young." Schiller, Tennyson, Poe and many others have given us many beautiful thoughts in poetry of bells. Dr. Johnson called the ringing of the bells "the poetry of steeples."

The last effort to ring the old Liberty Bell was February 22, 1843, when its tones could not be heard at a distance of more than a few feet. It had done its duty. The one put in its place is not mentioned in history. The year of our Centennial a bell was presented to the city of Philadelphia by one of its prominent citizens. The bell was to have been given by individual subscription. The first name on the subscription, I was told, was Abraham Lincoln.

The Quaker's of Philadelphia desired an additional motto, which was "Peace on earth, good will towards men." Now, at the third epoch in our nation's history, we wish to found a Columbian Bell—a bell that will embody the sentiments of the previous bells, also the ideas of this time. With the mottoes of 1776 and 1876 a motto of 1893 should be added. I would suggest the following motto: "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein," or, if a saying of one of our great Americans be more appropriate, we should use it for might and right. A bell laden with such inscriptions should proclaim the sentiments and should be cast in the manner of the ancient bell referred to, and so be like Schiller's idea of a perfect bell

"That the metal pure and choice
May swell the full sonorous voice"

with the best we can put into it, to go to the different nations of the earth and be a messenger from our country to others.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have been asked to begin this new bell. We are going to build a house that will express in stone our sentiments for "Home and Country." What tongue could better proclaim those sentiments than the proposed new bell? After the World's Fair at Chicago, a place should be provided for this bell. Let us build a bell-tower, then surround it with our building, and in that way have this broad-minded harbinger of peace always in our midst. What a future we can look forward to for the Columbian Bell of Liberty, proclaiming liberty and peace in a broader sense than either of its predecessors, and have it go proclaim our American principles for liberty, peace and right, and truthfully voice the words of Abraham Lincoln, "with charity toward all and malice toward none."

Have you ever thought that the bell of 1776 was no Liberty Bell? It was an Independence Bell. "It rang out loudly Independence, which please God shall never die." A great admirer of the old bell said she used to spend a short time in the State House every time she visited Philadelphia, and often thought, as she looked at the bell, no wonder the dear old bell cracked, for every time it rang, "Proclaiming liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," it voiced an untruth; it lost its power rather than continue.



THE WESTERN LAND.*

BY CAROLINE HAZARD.

Great Western Land, whose mighty breast
Between two oceans finds its rest,
Begirt with storm on either side,
And washed by strong Pacific tide,
The knowledge of thy wondrous birth
Gave balance to the rounded earth ;
In sea of darkness thou didst stand,
Now first in light, my Western Land.

In thee the olive and the vine
Unite with hemlock and with pine ;
In purest white the Southern rose
Repeats the spotless Northern snows ;
Around thy zone the belt of maize
Rejoices in the sun's hot rays,
And all that Nature could command
She heaped on thee, my Western Land.

My Western Land, whose touch makes free,
Advance to perfect liberty !
Till right shall make thy sovereign might
And every wrong be crushed from sight.
Behold thy day, thy time is here,
Thy people great, with naught to fear ;
God hold thee in His strong right hand,
My well beloved Western Land.

*An attempt at a national song, written at the request of a Rhode Island Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GEORGIA HEROES OF '76.

Read before the Continental Congress February 24, 1893, by Mrs. E. A. Hill, representing the Pulaski Chapter, Griffin Georgia.

The Revolutionary archives of Georgia have been so difficult of access that few, save those who have made a special study of the subject, realize what an honorable and conspicuous part was borne by Georgians in the great struggle for American Independence. The deeds of many of these heroes have been attributed to others, and even their names are unfamiliar to the general reader; and yet my native State had sons of whom any people may well be proud. Washington, though born on Virginia soil, was the glorious possession of all Americans, and there were others scarcely inferior to their renowned chief. The whole country was their theatre of action, and the eyes of the infant nation watched their every movement with eager interest; yet the splendid triumphs of these leaders, so favored by fame and fortune, cannot obscure the merits of those who, in their narrower sphere, upheld the honor of the American arms and bore their country's banner to victories which, if less glittering, were none the less glorious. Many a State could boast of warriors, the field of whose achievements was circumscribed, perhaps, by the boundaries of the State itself, who yet were as indispensable to the success of the patriot cause as Gates or Greene or Wayne. The name of Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of South Carolina, stands high on the list of American heroes, and equally notable, if not equally well known, was Georgia's great partisan leader, General Elijah Clarke. Sweeping like a hurricane from the mountains to the sea, holding at bay the British, with their Tory and Indian allies, crossing into Carolina and contributing to the success of every noted engagement there, returning to Georgia to strengthen the feeble patriot band, and at last harrowing the British out of the State, this remarkable man stands out in bold relief, one of the foremost figures of the

time. "Endowed with hardihood and decision of character, he was fitted for any enterprise. When Georgia and South Carolina were evacuated by their governments and the forces of the States withdrawn from them, Clarke alone kept the field, and his name spread terror through the whole line of British posts from the Catawba to the Creek Nation." The first victory gained by the militia over the British in the South was won by Clarke at the Enone, in Carolina. At the battle of Kettle Creek, General Clarke, with characteristic foresight, perceived that the advantage lay in a rising ground just across the creek; after several hours' hard fighting, he gained the eminence with his gallant band of thirty Georgians, and thus turned the tide of battle. In the attempt to cross the creek his horse was shot under him, and he himself was severely wounded. Victory declared for the Americans, although the odds were seven to four, and Clarke was the hero of the day. His skillful manœuvring in Carolina led to the decisive battle of King's Mountain, which broke the British power in the South. At the head of his little band of Georgians, he joined Sumter and took part in the battles of Fish Dam Ford, Blacksticks and Long Cane. His life reads like a romance of the days of chivalry, so full is it of daring adventure and hair-breadth escapes. In one of his countless battles he received a sabre cut on the neck that would have ended his life but for the protection afforded by his *stock-buckle*. His last opposition to the British was under General Wayne before Savannah, which city he had the joy of entering as a deliverer.

Associated with General Clarke in many of his marvelous exploits was General John Twiggs, whom our historian calls "the savior of Georgia." At Burke Jail he defeated a British force twice as large as his own; at Butler's Plantation, on the Ogeechee, having only thirty men under his command, he captured a British captain and sixty grenadiers. General Twiggs was with Gates at his disastrous defeat at Camden, and was left for dead upon the field. After a partial recovery he returned to Georgia to renew the contest for Independence, and was with Clarke at Fish Dam Ford, and later at Blackstock's, when Tarleton fled before the ragged and half-starved patriots. The glory of this victory has been ascribed to Gen-

eral Sumter, but the truth is that Sumter was so severely wounded at the very beginning of the action that he was forced to retire to his tent. *At his request*, General Twiggs assumed command, and this brilliant victory was due to the skill and courage of the Georgia leader. Sumter can well afford to spare one leaf from his laurel wreath, and would be the last to claim for himself the honor that rightfully belonged to another.

In thinking of Georgia in '76 we must dismiss all idea of the present Empire State of the South, stretching from the barren mountains of Tennessee to the orange groves of Florida, while Atlantic surges break on her eastern shore and the rippling waters of the Chattahoochee glide placidly along her western border. The Georgia of that day was but a strip of sea-coast, widening out on the northwest as far as the Cherokee Hills. The part of this narrow domain that suffered most from the ravages of war was St. John's Parish. Exposed to attack both by sea and land, it was laid utterly waste in revenge for the boldness and patriotic zeal manifested by its inhabitants. One of its gallant sons, General James Scriven, fell mortally wounded on the steps of Medway Church—Georgia's first martyr in the cause of liberty. Another of its patriot-martyrs, Rev. Moses Allen, pastor of the Medway Church and chaplain of the Georgia Brigade, was drowned in an attempt to escape from a British prison-ship. It was from the fort on Colonel's Island, within the limits of this Parish, that Colonel McIntosh sent his famous reply to the British officer who demanded the surrender of the fort: "Come and take it."

One of the most remarkable exploits of Revolutionary days in Georgia was the capture of a British force of one hundred and eleven soldiers, acting as guard for a fleet of five vessels on the Ogeechee River, by Captains White and Elholm and three privates. Having marked out a large camp near the British force and surrounded it with many watch fires, the Americans marched rapidly from fire to fire like sentinels, hailing now from the east of the British camp, now from the extreme west. Each man then mounted a horse and rode furiously back and forth, in the fashion of a staff receiving the

orders delivered in stentorian tones by Captain White. The delusion was complete ; the British commander fell into the snare, and, when summoned to surrender, consented to do so on condition that the lives of his party should be spared. Just then Captain Elholm dashed up, asking where to place the artillery. "Keep them back, sir," said White, "the British have surrendered ; keep them back if you can, and send me three guides to conduct our prisoners to Sunbury." The three guides—in reality the entire American force—arrived, and the British, after burning their vessels, were conducted in triumph to the American post at Sunbury, the county seat of St. John's Parish.

Another of the notable men of this epoch was Captain Hugh McCall, who not only took part in all the battles under his redoubted chief, General Clarke, but, after the "piping times of peace" were come, exchanged the sword for the pen and wrote the most accurate and interesting record of Revolutionary Georgia that has come down to us. He was one of the favored few to whom is given both

"To do worthy the writing, and to write
Worthy the reading and the world's delight."

All through his books we catch fascinating glimpses of his quaint personality, a sort of American Veit Weber, who

"Had himself laid hand on sword,
He who this rhyme did write ;
Till evening mowed he with his sword,
And sang the song at night."

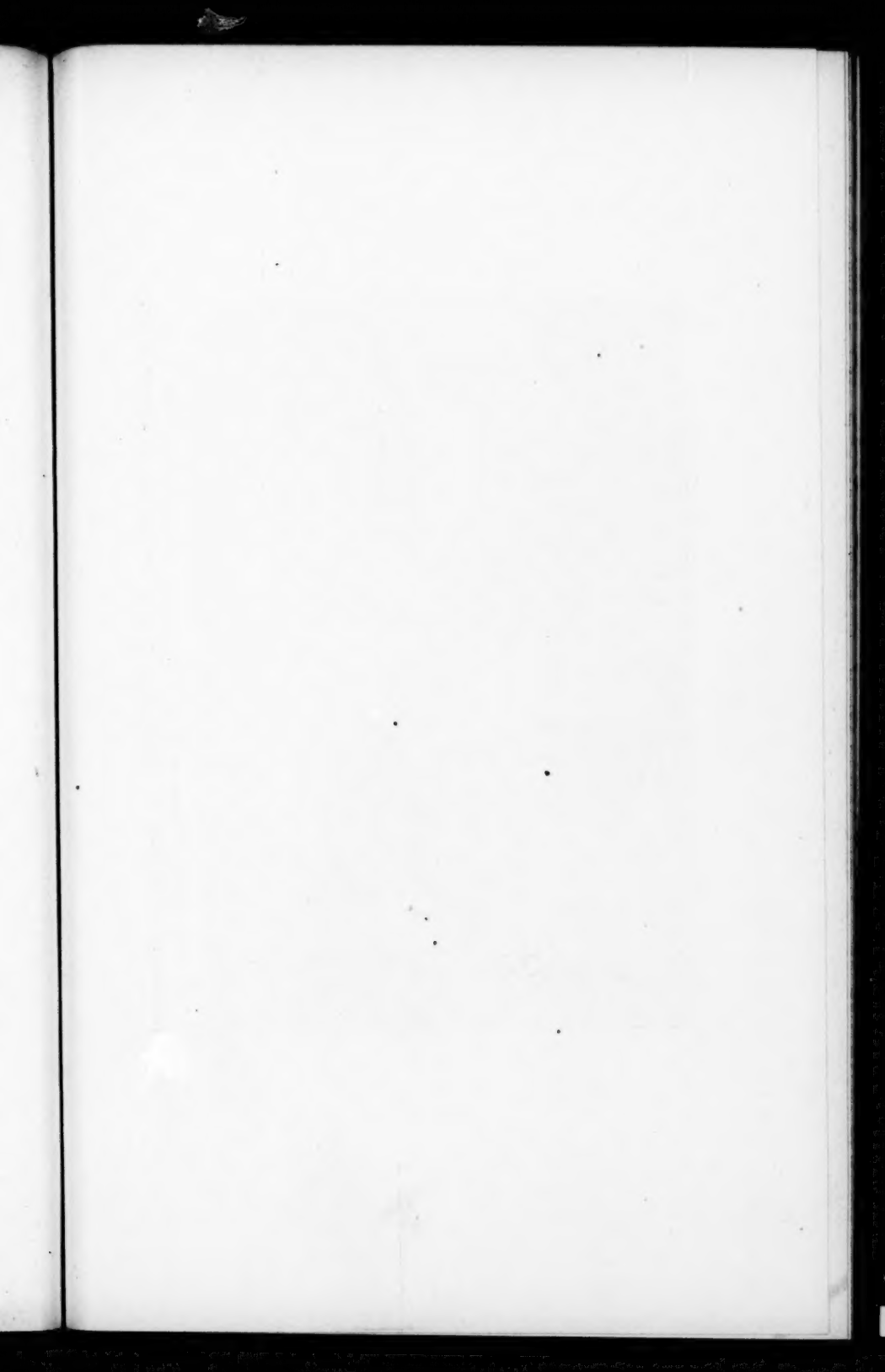
But while rendering due homage to her own heroes, Georgia is not unmindful of the debt of gratitude she owes those others (not her sons) who freely gave their services, even their lives, in her defense. The bravery of Sergeant Jasper has made Jasper Spring, just outside of Savannah, a noted historic spot ; the memory of Generals Wayne and Greene is still gratefully cherished by every Georgian. Nathaniel Greene, "The Hero of the South," rests in Georgia soil, having died in Savannah, where a stately monument attests his virtues and Georgia's gratitude.

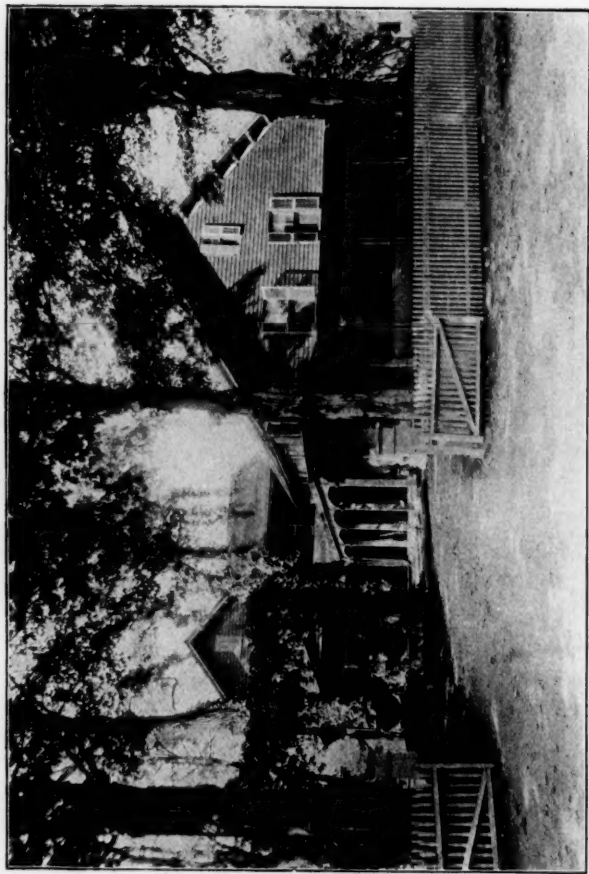
General Henry Lee, the famous "Light-Horse Harry," whom General Greene called "the Eye of the Southern army," sleeps at Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, where the grey moss hangs like a funeral pall and the solemn roll of the ocean waves chants an eternal requiem for the hero's soul.

Even this brief sketch would be incomplete without a tribute to the gallant Pole who lost his life in a daring attempt to wrest our beautiful Forest City from the enemy's grasp, and whose name is commemorated by the Chapter which I have the honor to represent. Count Pulaski fought for Poland until Poland was no more ; then, turning westward, he offered his stainless sword and noble service to the cause of American liberty. He sought the post of danger as the post of honor, and fell as became a soldier, a patriot and a hero.

ELIZABETH ANDREW HILL.







THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. A. C. GEER, HOOSIC FALLS, NEW YORK.
THE REVOLUTIONARY HOMESTEAD OF MAJOR BENJAMIN WALWORTH, OF THE NEW YORK LINE, HEATH'S DIVISION,
CONTINENTAL ARMY.

MRS. ASAHEL CLARK GEER.

Augusta Danforth Geer, Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, the eighth child and fourth daughter of Keyes and Mary Bushnell Danforth. She is the sixth in lineal descent from Nicholas Danforth, who came to this country in 1634 from Framlingham, Suffolk County, England, and settled at New Town, now Cambridge, New England. She is of good Revolutionary stock, being a grandchild of Captain Jonathan Danforth, a soldier of Bunker Hill and Bennington, a sketch of whose life was published in this magazine for May, 1893. Besides her grandfather Jonathan, just referred to, two uncles and ten other relatives fought at Bunker Hill. Her father, Keyes Danforth, served several terms in the State Legislature of Massachusetts, and was for many years the leader of the Democratic party in Berkshire County. His son-in-law, Judge A. B. Olin, said of him that he had the best legal mind of any man he had ever known, and that if he had studied law he would have distinguished himself in that profession. Three of Mrs. Geer's brothers were lawyers, and she and her three sisters married lawyers. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Abraham B. Olin, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers in eastern New York, served three terms in Congress, and was appointed by President Lincoln as Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Another sister, Hannah, married Joseph White, one of the most distinguished scholars in New England. Mr. White was for a time partner of Judge Olin, and afterwards succeeded Horace Mann and Governor Boutwell as Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders and trustees of Smith College, and for nearly forty years treasurer and trustee of Williams' College. Another sister, Harriet, married George H. Brown, of Providence, for many years leader of the Bar of the State of Rhode Island, Representative in Congress, and a distinguished soldier in the late war as commander of a regi-

ment from Rhode Island. Augusta, the subject of this sketch, was married in January, 1856, to Asahel Clark Geer, who for sixteen years was a partner of Judge Olin in the practice of law at Troy, New York, and afterwards for eighteen years in charge of the commercial department of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, at Hoosick Falls, New York. Mr. Geer retired from active business in 1886, and purchased the residence at Washington of the late Judge A. B. Olin, where he and Mrs. Geer have since passed their winters, spending their summers at Hoosick Falls, New York, in their beautiful home, which was formerly owned and occupied by the father of Chancellor Walworth, the father-in-law of the editor of this magazine. Mrs. Geer was educated by her brother-in-law, Joseph White, and I quote his own words regarding her proficiency in her studies :

"Augusta Danforth was my pupil for eight years, from twelve to twenty years of age, and I taught her in all of the branches then required in Williams College, except in advanced Greek, and fitted her to pass the college examinations for a degree. She was an excellent scholar in everything which she undertook, often learning her lessons in a room full of people talking around her. She was especially proficient in the languages. At eighteen years of age she commenced the study of German, and made such progress in it that after eighteen months of study her teacher selected her as the one pupil who could take charge of his class during an absence of six months. She was a beautiful, accomplished girl, and has always been a joy and benediction in my home."

During her residence in Troy, the first ten years of her married life, Mrs. Geer was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was prominent in all the church work. The rector, Dr. Coit, one of the most eminent scholars in the church, who became one of her devoted friends, pronounced her the most accomplished woman in his church. Another life-long friend, the celebrated lecturer and author, Dr. John Lord, has said that Mrs. Geer is, on the whole, the most remarkable woman he has ever known. Mrs. Geer's home has always been an attractive one for young and old. During the years that her sons were at school and college at Williamstown,

during the vacations, Mrs. Geer kept her house full of young people, and exerted herself most successfully to make her home attractive. Among the frequent visitors there, too, were such distinguished men as Dr. Coit, Dr. Lord, and Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, all many years her senior in age, but life-long friends. Mrs. Geer has corresponded with Dr. Lord for more than thirty years, and in a recent letter to the writer he speaks of her as follows:

"I have known your mother intimately for thirty years. I first saw her at Williamstown, and I well remember her great beauty of person, her most cordial manners, her brilliancy of wit and her general fascination. The longer I have known her, the more I have been impressed with the excellence and truthfulness of her character, her contempt for empty fashionable life, her capacity for friendship and her remarkable domestic qualities. Of no friendship am I prouder than of that with which she has honored me. A nobler woman I have never known. She is one of the finest types of the old New England women."

Mrs. Geer has never been a society woman, in the ordinary sense of the word, but thoroughly domestic in all of her tastes, taking the entire charge of her three sons from their infancy and teaching them herself until they were ten years of age. Her eldest son, Walter, graduated at Williams College in 1878 with third-class honor, afterwards studied law in Washington, delivering the class oration upon graduation. He has since been assistant manager of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and for the last eight years has been President of the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company, New York city. The second son, Danforth, after graduation, took his father's position with the Walter A. Wood Company, at Hoosick Falls. The third and youngest child, Olin White, died at the age of seventeen, before entering college.

Mrs. Geer was one of the earliest members of the National Society, and has been unwavering in her devotion to its largest interests. Her long residence and wide acquaintance in Washington afford her the opportunity she is ever ready to use for its advancement and success.

W. S.

THE COLONIZATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

To study the colonization of Rhode Island is to come in contact with the least amiable and least lovable side of the Puritan character.

It is true that the men who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony left their native land and endured terrible suffering and hardship, that they might be free from the tyranny of the Church of England; but it was not so much because they denied the right of the Church to demand conformity as because they did not choose to submit to it themselves. They differed from the generally received customs and ritual of the church, far more than from its doctrines, and one of their quarrels with Roger Williams arose from his saying that it was sinful to hold dealings with the Church of England, which, for conscience' sake, they had been compelled to leave.

But even the smallest iota of difference was to them a matter of conscience, and not to be compromised, even in the face of unknown danger, or of death itself. We cannot withhold from them our love and admiration for the constancy and bravery which urged them forward, while we lament the blindness which prevented their seeing that if they differed from the English Church, and yet maintained their own high standard of love to God and zeal to his cause, others might differ from them without being outcasts from the Holy Spirit.

They sincerely believed "that if they were able to suppress false doctrines, it was a solemn duty to God to employ force, if necessary, for their suppression. They thought that he who permitted error to be believed and preached was chargeable with a participation in the guilt; and the greater their love of God and of truth, the greater was their zeal to extirpate, with a strong hand, every noxious weed from the garden of the Lord."

Let us consider all this in our study of the effect of Puritan intolerance, and let us remember also that the very same excuses we make for our forefathers must be made also for all

persecutions in the name of religion, from the days of the inquisition to the present time, and that we ourselves, even in our daily intercourse with those we love best, need the plea which Jesus made for his persecutors: "They know not what they do." To do God service in destroying heresy and schism by exile, torture and death was the sincere belief of that age of the world. "The grand doctrine of *Liberty of Conscience* was then a portentous novelty, and it was the glory of Roger Williams that he in such an age proclaimed it, defended it, suffered for it and triumphantly established it." "This principle was indeed a legitimate result of the spirit and doctrines of the reformation, and had been held and occasionally asserted in some modified form by friends of freedom in a former age; but in the mind of Roger Williams alone in modern times does it appear to have been first conceived in the length and breadth of its universal application." It was his guiding star through all the painful wanderings of his earlier years, and in his extreme old age it was still the desire of his heart.

The first actual settler in Rhode Island territory was William Blackstone, who, about 1625, obtained permission from the English Government to claim fifty acres of land in New England. He had chosen for his own a part of the hilly peninsula on Massachusetts Bay, called by the Indians Shawmut, where he built a house and planted an orchard and lived a hermit and studious life, with no white men to be seen for miles and miles, and only here and there a village of the Indians. At the end of three or four years, Governor Winthrop and others came from Salem and settled at Charlestown. They were soon in great distress for want of good water, and, as the hills of Shawmut abounded in springs, Mr. Blackstone hospitably invited Governor Winthrop to cross the river and settle in that neighborhood.

His invitation was gladly accepted, and the town of Boston came into being. Very soon the kindly hermit began to feel that the ways of the new-comers were not his ways, and he sold his land to the colony for \$133.20 and said to the authorities: "I came from England because I did not like the Lord Bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be

under the Lord Brethren." So he went his way into the wilderness, and built himself another house and planted another orchard on the bank of what is called Blackstone River, just over the present boundary of Rhode Island. Seven miles away the town of Providence grew up, but the Providence people did not disturb him. He used to preach there sometimes for Roger Williams, who was far too wise to disturb anybody, whether he agreed with him or not.

According to the traditions which have been preserved concerning him, Roger Williams was born in Wales in the year 1599. His parents were in the middle ranks of life, but of the character and circumstances of his family or of the place of his birth nothing can now be ascertained. He had evidently received a classical education and began the study of law, which he soon left for that of theology, as better suited to the temper of his mind. He was admitted to orders, and threw himself with all the energy of his ardent and sanguine temperament into the controversy which then divided the English Church. With profound conviction, he joined the Puritan party, and became the associate and friend of Cotton and of Hooker.

It is not surprising, therefore, that he should have been among the earliest to join the band of emigrants seeking an asylum for their persecuted worship upon the shores of New England. He embarked at Bristol on the first of December, 1630, in the ship *Lion*, and, after a tempestuous voyage of sixty-six days, arrived at Boston on the fifth of February, 1631. Little knowing what a firebrand was about to be thrown into their ranks, Governor Winthrop hailed his coming as that of "a godly minister" and as "an accession to their strength of the precious gifts of piety and learning"; as little did Roger Williams expect to find in the new colony some of the evils which he had left behind him. He found the union of church and state even stronger and more imperious than in the mother country; "the same usurpation of power over the conscience, as a regular attribute of the civil authority." No one was allowed to be "a freeman"—that is, to have a voice in the regulation of affairs—unless he was a member of the church.

Both parties found it impossible to unite, and the idea of Roger Williams preaching in Boston was soon given up.

The Church in Salem, however, was in need of a teacher, and in April it called Mr. Williams to that office. Governor Winthrop and his assistants "marvelled at the precipitate choice," and, by a letter to Mr. Endicott, they desired the church to forbear. This opposition of the Massachusetts Colony was not heeded at first, but it at length became intolerable, and Mr. Williams resigned his charge and withdrew to Plymouth in August, 1631. While at Plymouth Mr. Williams enjoyed favorable opportunities of intercourse with the Indians, who frequently visited that town. He also made excursions among them to learn their manners and their language, in order thus to qualify himself to promote their welfare. His whole life furnished evidence of the sincerity of his declaration in one of his letters: "My soul's desire was to do the natives good." He secured the confidence of these savage chiefs partly by presents, but more still by acts of kindness and consideration, and says in a letter written near the close of his life: "God was pleased to give me a painful, patient spirit, to lodge with them in their filthy, smoky holes (even while I lived at Plymouth and Salem) to gain their tongue."

Thus was he unconsciously preparing the way for his future safety, when he should be compelled to seek the friendship and assistance of the Indians to keep him from death by cold and starvation. Mr. Williams remained at Plymouth about two years; but here, also, many of his opinions were regarded with suspicion, not only for what they were at that time, but for what it was feared they might develop into. When, therefore, the people of Salem asked him to return to them, and his own heart seconding their request, he asked a dismissal from the church at Plymouth. The ruling elder, Mr. Brewster (by holding up the specter of Anabaptism, which ever haunted the imaginations of the Puritans), prevailed upon the members to grant his request. A considerable number of persons, however, who had become attached to the ministry of Roger Williams, were dismissed at the same time and removed with him to Salem.

Not long after his return thither, the government of the Massachusetts Colony heard of a paper which Mr. Williams

had written for the satisfaction of the Governor of Plymouth, in which he held that no charter or grant of land from the King of England could be valid without the consent of the natives and payment made to them. This was considered treasonable doctrine. The paper was demanded, and Mr. Williams was summoned to appear before the court and answer to the same, although, in the first place, the paper was a private letter, written out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and, in the second, the doctrine was one recommended in their charter and often acted upon by the early settlers.

It seems as if causes of offense were sought after and even trumped up by the Government to give them an excuse for their harsh treatment of one whose only crime was a difference of opinion and towards whom, personally, they seem to have had kindly and even affectionate feelings. They persecuted not the man, but what they considered his dangerous and blasphemous heresies. Roger Williams was not accused while at Plymouth or at Salem of any deviation from the established principles of the churches on points of faith, much less was there any impeachment of his moral character. It is confessed by the most bitter of his opponents that both at Plymouth and at Salem he was respected and beloved as a pious man and able minister.

But, however it happened, offenses were not slow to follow each other. The final charge, and the one that could not be condoned, was his assertion that "the civil magistrate may not intermeddle in religious affairs, even to stop a church from apostasy and heresy." He was summoned to appear before the court and answer to these charges. As he stood firmly by the principles he had espoused, the court pronounced against him a sentence of banishment "within six weeks now next ensuing, which, if he neglect to perform, it shall be lawful for the Governor and two magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to return any more without license from the court." This sentence was passed on the third of November, 1635, all the ministers save one approving it. The rigor of a New England winter was at hand, and Mr. Williams' health had already failed under the long strain of anxiety and controversy. He finally received permission to remain in

Salem until spring, but because he would not refrain, *in his own house*, from uttering his opinions, the court resolved to send him to England in order to remove as far as possible the infection of his principles.

In January, 1636, a warrant was sent to him to come to Boston and embark. For the first time, he declined the summons of the court. The magistrates were not thus to be defeated. They sent a small sloop or pinnace to Salem, with a warrant to Captain Underhill to arrest Roger Williams and carry him on board the vessel, which was to sail immediately for England. When the officers reached his house, however, he was gone. Three days before he had left Salem in winter snow and inclement weather, of which he remembered the severity even in his late old age. He says: "For fourteen weeks I was sorely lost in a bitter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean." "Often in the stormy night he had neither fire, nor food, nor company; often he wandered without a guide, and had no house but a hollow tree, but when he could make his way to them through the pathless, snow-bound wilderness, he was not without friends. He was welcomed by Massasoit, and the barbarous heart of Canonicus, the chief of the Narragansetts, loved him as his son of the last breath." In later years, in writing of the Indians, he says:

"God's Providence is rich to His,
Let none distrustful be;
In wilderness, in great distress,
These ravens have fed me."

From the Sachem of Pokanoket he obtained a grant of land now included in the town of Seekouk on the Pawtucket River. This territory was, however, within the limits of the Plymouth Colony, and Mr. Williams soon received a letter from Mr. Winslow, the Governor of Plymouth, in which, while professing his own and others love and respect to him personally, he advised him, since he was fallen into the edge of their bounds and they were loath to displease the bay, to remove but to the other side of the water, and there he could have the country free before him, and they might be loving neighbors together. He, therefore, soon abandoned the fields which he had planted

and the dwelling he had begun to build, and embarked in a canoe upon the Seekouk River in quest of another spot where, unmolested, he might rear a home and plant a separate colony. There were five others who, having joined him from Salem, bore him company in the excursion in which he thus went forth to become the founder of a city and a State. The tradition in Rhode Island is that, as he sailed down the river, he was hailed by some Indians from the bank with the salutation: "What cheer, friends? What cheer?" and that he stopped to exchange greetings with them, and called the place "What-cheer," which name belongs to that tract of land to this day. He then reëmbarked and came to a final pause at the mouth of the Mooshausic River, and there began the settlement which he called Providence and which he desired "might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience' sake." In accordance with the principle he asserted in Massachusetts, that the true title to the country belonged only to the Indians, he asked for no patent from the King, but went directly to the great sachems and purchased from them the lands he desired. Besides what he obtained by purchase, other tracts were *given* to him in consideration of the many kindnesses and services he had shown to the Indians, for, as he says, "It was not thousands, nor tens of thousands of money, could have bought of Canonicus an English entrance into Narragansett Bay." With his usual generosity and consideration for others, Roger Williams shared the lands thus obtained with the twelve men who accompanied or soon after joined him, reserving for himself an equal part only. The whole sum paid, partly to him and partly to the Indians, was \$800.

As we leave here the personal history of Roger Williams, I will quote Bancroft's words regarding him. He says: "Had the territory of Rhode Island been large, the world would at once have been filled with wonder and admiration at its history."

The most touching trait in the character of the founder of this State was his conduct toward those who had driven him out of their society. He says of them truly: "I did ever from my soul honor and love them, even when their judgment led them to afflict me." He inveighs against the spirit of intolerance, but never against his persecutors or the colony of

Massachusetts. He very soon requited their severity by exposing his life at their request and for their benefit in conciliating the Indians, who threatened a universal insurrection for the purpose of driving the Puritans forever from the lands they had acquired. "And yet the decree of banishment was never repealed."

It was not long before other offenders against the tenets of the Massachusetts Colony were judged "unfit for the society of its citizens" and banished from its borders. These exiles naturally turned to the newly-founded community of Roger Williams. Very often he agreed with their opinions no more than did the governors of Massachusetts, but his great principle of religious freedom caused him to welcome them kindly and give them food and shelter. His influence and the name of Harry Vane prevailed upon Miantonomah, then the chief of the Narragansetts, to make the newcomers a gift of the beautiful island of Rhode Island, and in the spring of 1639 a new colony was there formed on the basis of "intellectual liberty." It was at first held together by the bonds of affection and freedom of opinion, and their motto was, "Love shall conquer all things." But it soon became apparent that a patent from England was necessary for their security, and in September they obtained it through the now powerful Henry Vane. The leading settlers on the island were William Coddington, John Clark and Mrs. Hutchinson. Soon after came other disturbers of the peace of the Puritans.

Samuel Gorton (whom Bancroft calls "a benevolent enthusiast," though he is less favorably characterized by some other writers), John Greene, Randall Holden, and others who were out of sympathy with Massachusetts and were ordered to leave her territory, vibrated for a time between Providence Plantations and the island of Rhode Island, could not well agree with either, and so made a settlement of their own at Warwick, on the east side of Narragansett Bay, where they supposed themselves to be outside of any jurisdiction save that of their own mutual consent and agreement. Suddenly, however, they found themselves and their lands claimed by Massachusetts, from which colony some of them had been so recently banished on peril of their lives.

The pretext for this claim was put forward as the request for assistance on the part of a few individuals, who, disliking Gorton themselves, asked Massachusetts to settle the disputes which were constantly arising in the mixed company of men and opinions.

The leaders, both in church and state in Massachusetts, were not in a mood to be pleased with anything which occurred in Rhode Island, and gladly seized the opportunity of laying claim to the beautiful lands, of which these heretics had become the possessors. The court sent a summons to Gorton and his associates to appear before it and be tried for their crimes. The summons was naturally refused and the jurisdiction of the court indignantly denied. Three commissioners and forty soldiers were then sent to apprehend these contumacious persons. The little party of ten men now prepared to defend themselves against four times their number. "From their extemporized fort they hung out the English flag, in acknowledgment of their allegiance to England; but it was soon riddled by the shot of their assailants. The siege lasted several days, in which time the besieged fired no shot at all, and no one was killed on either side. But the odds were too great, and, finally, seeing there was no hope for them, the unfortunate settlers agreed upon articles of surrender, by which they were to go to Boston with their assailants 'as freemen and neighbors.' They went, however, as prisoners, and on their arrival at Boston were committed to jail to await their trial." Thus, before two years had elapsed, the purchasers of Warwick, with the exception of one man who had died, found themselves in a Boston prison, their lands taken away from them and their families scattered they knew not where. The wives of two of the settlers, John Greene and Robert Potter, sought refuge in the woods and died from fright and exposure. Some of their judges wished to condemn the prisoners to death, but were overruled, and the men were ordered to be confined in irons during the pleasure of the court, and should they try to escape, preach their heresies or speak against the church or state (of Massachusetts), they should die. They were separated and sent in chains to different towns. They were confined for five or six months, when, by an act of the general

court, they were set at liberty and banished out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, *and from the Rhode Island Plantations*. They were ordered to leave Boston in two hours. Their settlement at Warwick was declared by Governor Winthrop to be within the prescribed limits, and they were forbidden to go thither on peril of their lives. They were welcomed and given shelter by the settlers on the island of Rhode Island, but in order to recover their lost homes, Gorton and two of his associates, John Greene and Randall Holden, went to England, where they told the story of their wrongs to the Earl of Warwick and the other commissioners for the Plantations, and obtained from them a full recognition of their title to the lands they had bought from the Indians, and an order, dated August 19, 1644, requiring Massachusetts to leave them in unmolested possession of their rights. Massachusetts reluctantly complied, and Mr. Gorton and his fellow settlers occupied their lands in quiet. While Massachusetts was thus dealing with the purchasers of Warwick, she was not more amiable toward the other inhabitants of the struggling and scattered colony. Boston was then the principal mart of trade in New England, and, by the act of the court, those who had been forbidden to enter Massachusetts were obliged to forego many of the comforts of life which could only be obtained there, as well as the profits of the trade they might have carried on with the inhabitants of the bay colony.

Roger Williams and his fellow settlers must often, therefore, have been reduced to great privation and suffering. The year before Gorton's visit to England, 1643, was rendered memorable by the establishment of the earliest confederacy among the colonies of New England. The objects proposed in its formation were: "Mutual protection against the depredations of the Indian tribes, who were yearly becoming more formidable by their acquisition of fire-arms; and against the encroachments of the Dutch and the French, whose plantations adjoined the English settlements; and for the preservation of the liberty and peace of the Gospel, and the advancement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ." The league was signed at Boston on the nineteenth of May by the commissioners of the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and New Haven.

"The colony at Providence, formed, as it had been, principally of the outcasts and banished men and women from the other settlements of New England, was not invited to join the Confederacy; and her subsequent application for admission, like that also of the settlers on Rhode Island, was sternly refused." Thus excluded from the colonial union, denied the privilege of trade with the colonies, and exposed, single-handed and alone, to the depredations of Indian, French and Dutch neighbors, the new experiment of a colony founded on freedom of conscience seemed liable to sudden extinction. An appeal to the mother country was decided on as the first condition of safety.

Roger Williams, the founder of the colony, was chosen to conduct this important mission. He was received in England with great honor and respect, and his conduct toward the Indians had won for him such regard that "both houses of Parliament were induced to grant unto him, and his friends with him, a free and absolute charter of civil government for those parts of his abode." On the fourteenth of March, 1644, the scattered settlements of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were first incorporated, principally through the influence of that lover of liberty and friend of the colonies, Sir Henry Vane.

Rhode Island was fostered by Charles II with still greater liberality. When Roger Williams succeeded in obtaining from the "Long Parliament" the confirmed union of the territories that now constitute the State, he returned to America, leaving John Clarke as the agent of the colony in England. "Plead our case," the people wrote to him, "in such sort as we may not be compelled to exercise any civil power over men's consciences; we do judge it no less than a point of absolute cruelty." "It is much in our hearts," they urged in their petition to the king, "to hold forth a lively experiment, that a most flourishing civil State may stand, and best be maintained, with a full liberty of religious concernments." The good-natured monarch listened with interest, and, perhaps, with some amusement, to the new idea of religious freedom. The broad Atlantic rolled between England and the colonies, and his own convictions were so slight that indifference might

well wear the garb of tolerance. Be that as it may, he granted the prayer of his petitioners, and, on the eighth of July, 1663, the charter was sealed and delivered. It was received by the colonists with joy and gratitude. It provided that "no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter, shall be anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any difference of opinion in matters of religion; every person may at all times fully and freely enjoy his own judgment and conscience in matters of religious concerns." It was the freest charter that ever bore the signature of a king, and was the astonishment of the age in which it was granted. It continued to be the fundamental law of Rhode Island for nearly one hundred and eighty years, and when it was supplanted, in 1843, by the present constitution of the State, it is believed to have been the oldest charter of civil government in the world."

To Jews, who had inquired if they could find a home in Rhode Island, the assembly of 1684 made answer that they could, and in August, 1694, the Jews, who, from the time of their expulsion from Spain, had had no safe resting place, entered the harbor of Newport to find equal protection and, in a few years, to build a house of God for a Jewish congregation.

"Freedom of conscience to every person, whether Jew or Turk, Quaker or Papist, or whomsoever that steers no otherwise than his conscience dares, was from the first the trophy of Rhode Island."





REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTRY OF

MARY DAVENPORT CHENOWETH.

National Number.

Trenoweth, Trenowth, Chenoweth, is of Cornish origin. The pedigree, taken from an old visitation (see Professor Goode's "Virginia Cousins"), begins with: "John Trenoweth, who lived in the time of Edward I." The name Trenoweth, Chenoweth, signifies, in Cornish, "the new town" (see "Tale of Nancy Trenoweth, Fair Daughter of the Miller of Alasia," in "Bothwell's Traditions of West Cornwall"). Ralph Trenoweth, of the sixth generation, died in 1427, and his son John in 1444. One branch of the family remained at Trenoweth; Borlase, the Cornish naturalist, appears to have descended from them. Another branch married Jane Treiago, acquiring by this marriage a manor near the Church of St. Michael, Penkevil. In the south aisle of this church is the tomb of John Trenoweth; the plate bears in effigy John Trenoweth (in brass) in military costume and the following inscription in Gothic characters: "Here lyeth John Trenoweth, the which departed this life, the 12th day of March, the yere of oure Lord God 1497, and in the yere of King Harry the 8th,—13—, on whose soul Jhu Have mercy, Amen. *In domine Confido.*"

The American history of the family begins about 1720, when Richard and Arthur Chenoweth came to Maryland. Richard soon immigrated to Kentucky. Arthur Chenoweth married Miss Calvert, daughter of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore. The son of this marriage, John Chenoweth, married Hannah Cromwell and built a home nine miles from Martinsburg, Virginia, importing the bricks and material to build it from England. The house was called Rock Hall, and was a large double mansion with carved wooden mantels. Hannah Cromwell, wife of John Chenoweth and great-grandmother of Mary D. Chenoweth, was the daughter of William Cromwell and Urith Wilmot, and, by legal evidence of recorded wills on file at Annapolis and Baltimore, traces her ancestry back to Sir William Cromwell, first cousin of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. This William Cromwell served in the first legislative body of the lord proprietor, Lord Baltimore (see Archives of Maryland, 1683). His father was Sir Oliver Cromwell's uncle, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth as a reward for not engaging with his nephew in overthrowing the English government. Hannah Cromwell Chenoweth, wife of John Chenoweth, of Rock Hall, Virginia, was bequeathed many acres of land by her father, William Cromwell, on which much of Baltimore city is built.

This John Chenoweth, the great-grandfather of Miss Mary Davenport Chenoweth, was one of the Revolutionary heroes; fought in the battle of White Plains, Fort Washington and Monmouth; was with General Washington in his campaign through New Jersey, and with him crossed the Delaware.

John Chenoweth, son of this Revolutionary soldier, married Miss Mary Davenport, of Virginia, and in Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies" (pages 272, 274, 487) the family history of the Davenports is given. The Davenports, Blackwells, Digges and Towsons, of Virginia, are all intermarried. Miss Chenoweth's father, the third son of this John Chenoweth and Mary Davenport, was Rev. George Davenport Chenoweth, an effective and useful minister for thirty years of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Washington city in 1880.

Her mother was Miss Frances Ann Crawford, of Philadelphia, who also comes of Revolutionary descent. Her grand-

father, William Crawford, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He fought in the Duquesne War, in Lord Dunsmore's War, served in the nine-year Pontiac War and commanded the Thirteenth Maryland Regiment all through the Revolution, and is known in the "Crawford and Washington Letters." Miss Chenoweth has a Revolutionary ancestry from both her mother and father.

In Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies" (pages 562, 603, 687, 688, 694) the lineage of the Crawfords is spoken of back to the Crawfords of Ellerslie, near London, and to Sir William Wallace.



TEA-DRINKING DURING THE REVOLUTION IN PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Read at the Continental Congress, February 24, 1893.

In closets in the wainscot,
In small tea-eddies old,
Of China's test productions,
Rest the dark tea-leaf folds.

Useless the dainty tea-cups,
Wrought for a mandarin proud,
Covered with gay carnations,
And with initial crowned.

Harder than priestly fasting
To Portsmouth dames I fear
To go without tea drinking.
What if the tea were dear?

This afternoon so early
My friends will meet with me,
Only once more to taste it,
Only once more to see.

The cheerful friendly faces
Smile as the cups go 'round;
Oh, for the lively chatter,
Gossip that would abound!

What though the laws forbid it,
Women cannot obey—
In short, I must, will have it,
No one shall say me nay.

The secret feast was holden,
The secret tea went 'round,
And dainty cakes in secret
Accompanied—what sound?

Alas, for China tea-cups,
In atoms small are they,
Dames to a closet hasten,
Under the stairs hide they.

And now sounds forth the cannon.
Ah ! hit is the chimney fair,
Where now these ladies feasted,
And still the wound is there.

ELIZABETH WHITRIDGE MONIERE.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, *December 19, 1892.*



COLONEL BENJAMIN SIMONDS:
THE BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS, OCTOBER 28, 1776.

BY HARRIET OSBORNE PUTNAM.

Read at the monthly meeting of the Buffalo Chapter, December 27, 1892.

The historian Livy tells the story of the famous geese, aroused by the noise of the Goths, climbing over the walls of Rome, whose cackling awoke the sentinel and thus saved the city. Geese have cackled ever since, not because they do aught of which to be proud, but because their ancestors saved Rome. The irrelevant may ask, nay, do ask, what is our object in meeting like the modern geese to cackle over the illustrious deeds of our ancestors, and they also ask why we are contented simply to make a noise. To this let me answer, first, in the words of a writer in the *London Spectator*, "If a man says that he does not care to know where his grandfather lived, what he did and what were that grandfather's politics and religious creed, it can merely mean that he is incapable of taking interest in one of the most interesting forms of human knowledge—the knowledge of the details of the past"; and, second, if we have not as yet done deeds of note, now that we are an organized Chapter of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we are ready to actively continue the work begun by our forefathers, and in bloodless battles help on the cause of Liberty and the reign of peace and goodwill toward men which we are now celebrating in His name, who came to declare unto us the universal brotherhood of men and the fatherhood of God.

We are giving the record of the battles of the American Revolution. In the seven years' struggle for Independence, have you ever thought how few real conflicts that were? From the rapid movements of modern armies, and the constant clashing of troops in drawn battles, and the roar of artillery against fortifications, and the murderous execution of scientifically

constructed navies, we turn ears deafened with the uproar to the long, silent marches through pathless primeval forests ; to attacks of lonely block-houses by a partially armed militia ; to troops of men transported in open boats, through ice and fog, as often away from the enemy as towards him ; to winter camps in snow-bound inactivity, suffering the discomforts of cold and hunger, and we begin to realize it was the stout hearts, the determined will, the devotion of true patriotism, which won for us the rights it is now our duty to help maintain.

Professor Tyler has said : "The Revolution was a war of ideas, and there were three distinct stages of intellectual progress with respect to the issues involved. The first stage consisted of a sincere effort on the part of all Americans to retain their political rights without separating from England. The second stage consisted of a rapidly spreading distrust of the possibility of retaining their political rights without ceasing to be English colonists. The third stage was an honest conviction on the part of a working majority of the people that the old relation to England must be sacrificed in order to maintain their necessary political rights. The conviction was backed by a determination to uphold it at any cost. This period of a war of ideas was preëminently an intellectual one."

If, then, our Revolution was a war of ideas, are we not to-day living in the greatest conflict of ideas ever known in the world's history ? and who more fitted to take a part in this war than the daughters of those who so bravely fought to show ideas were worth fighting for ? *

A public speaker, in a recent lecture, said that "patriotism flourished best in cities." To be a true patriot, a lover of one's country, one must first be a lover of one's city. The duty of sacrifice for the welfare of one's city and the determination to uphold the rights of every citizen is the first lesson in patriotism. This is an illustration of the characteristic of human nature, that, if incapable of love for that which is near and dear, it cannot love that which is unseen. Now, who can undertake this task of developing patriotism in the hearts and teaching its first principles to the future citizens and voters of

our loved city better than we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, both as an organization and as individuals? Every free kindergarten, every philanthropic institution for the young, almost every public school is directed, guided, supported, worked for, taught by women. We must realize it is we who have the power to make good citizens and true patriots.

Do not imagine I have forgotten my task is to cackle over my ancestors' doings, for the rest of this paper is but the cackling of our family flock.

The battle of White Plains, in which my great-great-grandfather, Colonel Benjamin Simonds, was an actor, can hardly be called a battle. It was rather a skirmish between the troops of General Washington, retreating in good order after the battle of Long Island and the evacuation of New York. "This movement of General Washington to White Plains foiled General Howe's attempt to get in his rear, and the British General decided to try the effect of an attack in front. October 28 he succeeded in storming an out-post at Chatterton Hill, losing 229 lives, the Americans 140. This is sometimes called the battle of White Plains." (Fiske.)

Colonel Benjamin Simonds fought in this skirmish, and so this incident of the war was allotted to me. One of our members is also a lineal descendant of my fighting ancestors, Mrs. Katherine Edson Letchworth, and another, Mrs. J. Dall Munro, claims collateral descent.

Colonel Simonds' birth-place cannot be certainly given, for his father, Joseph Simonds, was migratory, and lived shortly before this son's birth in Londerderry, New Hampshire, and not long after it in Ware, Massachusetts. The Simonds family were Norman, of the dukes of St. Cymon. The family's warlike tastes seem proved by the active part taken by Colonel Simonds' ancestors in King Philip's War, in 1676, a hundred years before our Revolutionary ancestor did valiant service for his country. In 1745, at the age of nineteen, Benjamin Simonds enlisted from "Ware River" for service in Fort Massachusetts (near Williamstown) in the old French War. He was captured there with others, August 20, 1746, and carried to Canada, whence he returned a year later to Ware, where his father gave him a

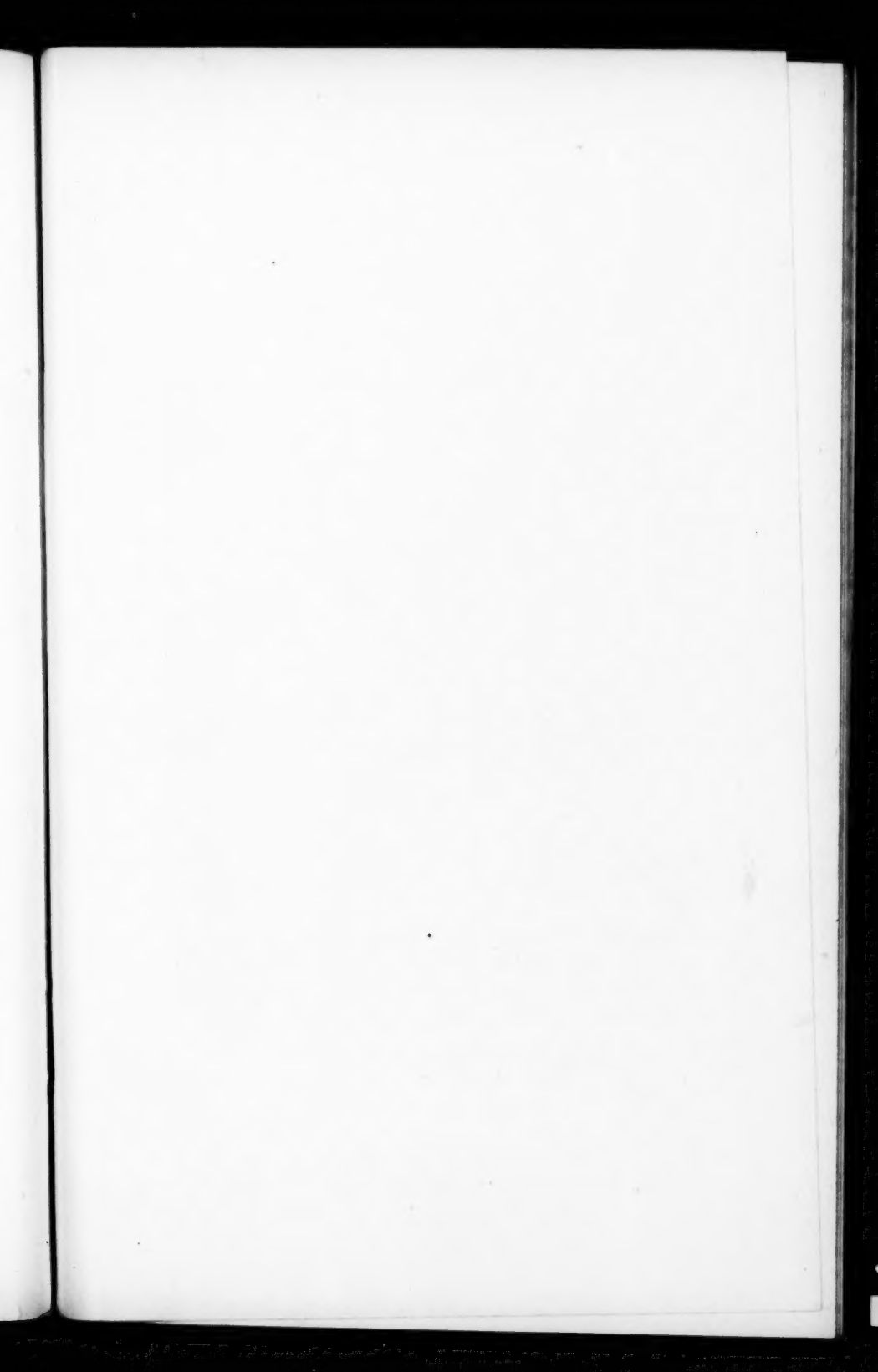
farm of seventy acres on "Muddy Brook," but farming seemed too tame a life to this spirited young man, and in a year or two he was again in service at Fort Massachusetts. The years, however, or the more conquering forces of love, induced young Simonds to settle down to domestic life. In the spring of 1752, at the age of twenty-six, he married Miss Mary Davis, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and took her to one of the original lots in Williamstown, Massachusetts, which he had bought the year before, and they had four children born there before any other white child was born in "West Hoosack," as the place was then called.

The War of the Revolution again aroused the patriotic spirit of Benjamin Simonds, and he joined the brave men who were fighting for an idea. He was in the Battle of White Plains as Colonel of a full Massachusetts regiment. He was also in the Battle of Bennington at the head of a partial regiment from Berkshire County, raised by himself, but his chief service, perhaps, was the hard work he did in hindering and harassing the advance of General Burgoyne down the North River, and later in operating in his rear till his surrender in October, 1777. When the scene of war changed its locality, Colonel Simonds does not seem to have followed the Continental Army, but contented himself with the defense of his own hearthstone, and lived a long life devoid of stirring incident.

How long Colonel Simonds lived with the wife of his youth I do not know, but old age found him alone, and at seventy-five years he made a second marriage with the widow of Asa Putnam, Anna Collins Putnam, a woman twenty years younger than himself. She took with her to her new home her two younger children, and the son, Harvey Putnam, married his step-father's granddaughter, Myra Osborne. Thus the second Mrs. Simonds is my great-grandmother and the first Mrs. Simonds my great-great-grandmother.

Colonel Simonds lived but six years after his second marriage, dying just a week after the death of his wife, at the age of eighty-one.

The life of the eighteenth century in New England seems, much of it, quiet and humdrum to us, but to quote the words of Mr. James Russell Lowell, "it was the stuff out of which fortunate ancestors are made."





REBECCA CALHOUN PICKENS BACON.
REGENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SKETCH OF MRS. JOHN E. BACON.

Regent of the State of South Carolina.

Mrs. John E. Bacon, *née* Rebecca Calhoun Pickens, was born near Edgefield Court-House, South Carolina, at Edgewood, the family mansion of her father, Governor Francis W. Pickens, who was one of the wealthiest planters of the South. She and her four sisters were surrounded by all the luxury and enjoyed all the advantages attendant upon such a life in ante-bellum days.

Her education was minutely cared for, and she profited fully by the advantages thus afforded her for mental growth. After a thorough training with governesses, she attended a course at the famous Montpelier Institute, presided over by Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, where she graduated with high honors. Having lost her mother when very young, she accompanied her distinguished father to Washington while there in Congress, and elsewhere in his political course, and thus began at an early age a career of travel rarely equaled, extending throughout her own country and abroad. In this way she attained unusual accomplishments and became a fine linguist, for in 1856 her father was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, resident in St. Petersburg, at that time the most brilliant court in Europe. There she married John E. Bacon, the Secretary of the American Legation at that court, after which they made an extended tour through Europe. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, she returned to the United States with her husband, who entered the Civil War and served until its close.

After the war the family settled in Columbia, South Carolina, where Mrs. Bacon's culture, accomplishments and superior attainments made her a social leader in the capital of the State. In 1884 Mrs. Bacon went to South America, her husband having received from Mr. Cleveland the appointment of Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. She resided four years at

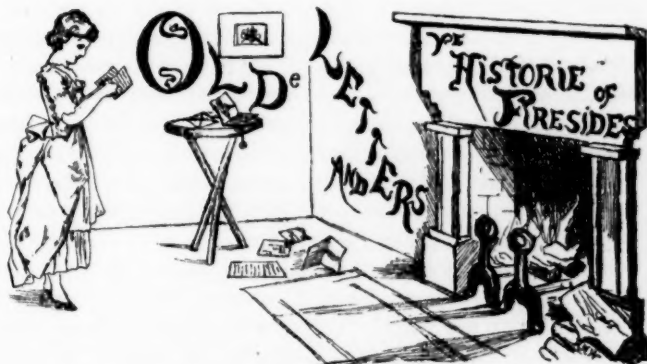
Montevideo, where she acquired a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language. Her letters on South America, especially those published in the *Home Journal*, of New York, were widely read and greatly admired. In February, 1893, Mrs. Bacon was elected by the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, State Regent for South Carolina. No more proper appointment could have been made, as, in addition to her superior qualifications, she is a lineal descendant on the paternal side of General Andrew Pickens, who ranked with Sumter and Marion as principal leaders in the War of Independence in South Carolina.

Henry Lee says of him: "A third gentleman quickly followed their (Marion and Sumter) great example. Andrew Pickens, younger than either, with a sound head, virtuous heart and daring spirit, joined in the noble resolve to burst the chains of bondage riveted upon the Southern States, and proved himself worthy to be ranked with his illustrious predecessors."

On her maternal side, Mrs. Bacon is descended from General Elijah Clarke, of Georgia, and of Revolutionary fame. Also Captain Arthur Simpkins, "an intelligent and brave officer, a staunch friend of his country and zealous in her cause." (Mill's Statistics.) Her father's mother was a daughter of Christopher Edward Wilkinson, whose grandfather was Landgrave Joseph Moreton, colonial Governor of South Carolina under Charles II, in 1681. He married a niece of the famous Admiral Blake, of England.

C. W., OF SOUTH CAROLINA.





[Letter from Colonel F. PEYTON to Colonel LEVIN POWELL.]

WINCHESTER, Oct. 18th 1775

Sir

This afternoon I arrived at this place after a long and Tedious Journey from Pittsburg, where I left the Indian Comm's from the Congress, & those from this Colony. They were met by Four or five hundred Indians from the Dif't Tribes; viz Shawnees, Delawares, Senecas, Mingoes, &c, all of whom appear equally inclined to establish a lasting peace, which I apprehend is completed by this time, tho' Master Conolly, in conjunction with our worthy Governor, hath endeavoured to make a masterly stroke to put a stop to the Treaty; but the Gent^m to whom they sent the inclosed was honest enough to give it up to the Comm's as soon as he received it, which adds much to his reputation I am y^r mo. obt. Servt.

FRANCIS PEYTON.

[Letter from JOHN CONNOLLY to JOHN GIBSON—A true copy.]

PORTSMOUTH Aug. 9th 1775

Dr Sir

I have safely arrived here, & am happy to the greatest degree in having so fortunately escaped the narrow inspection of my enemies, the enemies to their country, to good order &

government. I should esteem myself defective in point of friendship toward you, should I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now so ridiculously called patriotic spirit, but, on the contrary, to deport myself with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, & which must in this instance tend to your honour and advantage. * * * His Lordship desires you to present his hand to Capt. White Eyes, & to assure him that he is very sorry he had not the pleasure of seeing him at the Treaty, & that the situation of affairs prevented him from coming down. Believe me dear Sir, that I have no Motive in writing my Sentim'ts thus to you further than to endeavour to steer you clear of the misfortunes which I am confident, must involve but unhappily too many. I have sent you an Address from the people of Great Britain to the people of America, & I desire you to consider it attentively, which will I flatter myself convince you of the Idleness of many declamations, & of the absurdity of an intended slavery. Give my love to George & tell him that he shall hear from me & I hope to his advantage. Interpret the inclosed speech to Capt. White Eyes from his Lordship, be prevailed upon to shun the popular error, and judge for yourself, act as a good subject, & expect the rewards due to your services. I am Dr Sir

Your sincere frd & servt.

JOHN CONNOLLY

[LORD DUNMORE'S address to WHITE EYES—Copy.]

BROTHER CAPT. WHITE EYES.

I am glad to hear your good speeches sent me by Major Connolly, & you may be assured that I shall put the one end of the Belt which you have sent me into the hands of our great KING, who will be glad to hear from his Brothers the Delawares, & will take a strong holt of it; you may rest satisfied that our foolish young men shall never be permitted to have your Lands, but, on the Contrary, the great KING will protect you and preserve you in the possession of them. Our young people in the Country have been very foolish, and done many imprudent things, for which they soon must be sorry,

and of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you ; but I must desire you not to listen to them, as they would be willing that you should act equally foolish with themselves, but rather let what you hear pass in at one Ear & out at the other, so that it may make no impression on your heart until you hear from me fully, which shall be so soon as I can give him further information who am yr friend & Brother.

Capt. White Eyes will please to acquaint the Corn Stalk with these my sentiments, also, as well as the Chief of the Mingoes, & the other Six Nations.

Yr. Sincere friend & Elder Brother,

DUNMORE.

These letters led to the capture of Connolly ; and Dunmore's plot to enlist the Indians against the Colonists was frustrated. The horrors of Indian warfare were thus averted, and it was owing to the honesty and patriotism of John Gibson, who disregarded the tempting offers of Connolly and revealed his designs to the Continental officers.

S. R. H.



THE ORIGIN OF SOCIETIES FOUNDED ON DESCENT
FROM REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

We are pleased to publish the following statement in regard to the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and we would call attention to the recognition of women in that early Society :

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 12, 1893.*

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,

Editor American Monthly.

DEAR MADAM: Referring to your sketch of the origin of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the July number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, you state that the California Society was unknown in the East in 1881. To this statement I must take issue. * * * I enclose a copy of our Bulletin of October, 1876, showing at this early day steps had been taken to organize societies in the far East.

A. S. HUBBARD.

SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES—HEADQUARTERS, 603
WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—
THIRD MONTHLY MEETING, OCTOBER 4, 1876—GRAND
RE-UNION SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES, AT UNION
HALL, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

The descendants of Revolutionary Sires organized a Society three months ago ; now they have one hundred and seventy-nine members-elect.

The descendants of Revolutionary fathers had their regular monthly meeting at the Palace Hotel last Wednesday evening. President Winn was in the chair and Colonel William B. Eastin secretary. The meeting was well attended, considering the political excitement going on in the city. After the routine business of the evening, the President read his monthly report, from which are the following extracts :

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : Since our last meeting we have had great encouragement from the people and the press ; there seems to be a general desire that we may succeed in the labor we have undertaken ; our objects appeal to the patriotic feeling of the people in every part of the United States. All admit it is high time the names and deeds of our brave ancestors should find place on historic pages.

"The following gentlemen now compose the Council : Hon Amos Adams, President ; Joseph Sharon, First Vice-President ; Dr. P. W. Randle, Second Vice-President ; Dr. C. M. Blake, Secretary ; Frank G. Randle, Assistant Secretary ; Dr. James L. Cogswell, H. T. Graves, Colonel J. D. Stevenson, Warren Holt, Professor E. S. Carr, George E. Schenk, General John Wilson, J. B. F. Davis, Dr. E. L. Willard, Charles G. Noyes, S. B. Leavett, Dr. Charles F. Blake, Sr., Dr. James R. H. Hutchins, Captain Charles D. Wallace, Hon. W. H. Barton, Hon. David Meeker, Colonel Uriah Wallace, Dr. W. W. Didlach, Colonel L. H. Van Schaick, Col. James L. L. F. Warren, Colonel C. L. Weller, Colonel Daniel Norcross, J. Earl, Charles E. Denison and Dr. George B. Tolman.

"The Young Men's Auxiliary was organized and their list of officers reported at the last meeting. Since then they have had several meetings, with good results.

"The Ladies' Auxiliary has been organized since our last meeting by the election of Mrs. Maria D. Ayres, President ; Mrs. Sarah R. Long, First Vice-President ; Mrs. Mary E. Woods, Second Vice-President ; Miss Belle Johnson, Third Vice-President ; Mrs. Ina E. Small, Recording Secretary ; Miss Gertrude Seabury, Financial Secretary ; Miss Augusta Dunlap, Treasurer, and Miss Mary Johnson, Marshal. The Executive Committee are Mrs. E. O. H. Boulet, Mrs. Hannah H. Dunlap and Miss Julia Ayres. The eleven together constitute the Board of Managers.

"Commissions have been issued, under seal, to ten persons as Vice-Presidents, to organize branches of the institution in their respective localities as follows : Hon. James M. Winn, M. D., Mason City, Illinois ; William Schenck, Granby, Oswego County, New York ; Dr. C. H. Haswell, Eureka,

California ; John W. Norcross, Lynn, Massachusetts ; Edward B. Randle, Hillsborough, Illinois ; James M. Winchester, Bangor, Maine ; James R. Ripley, Stanton, Illinois ; Captain George W. Blake, Charlton, Iowa ; Isaac Schenck, Cedar Falls, Iowa ; M. T. E. Chandler, in the Patent Office, Washington city."



CHAPTERS.

ATHENS CHAPTER, *Athens, Georgia*.—The story of our birth and ancestry is ever attractive ; it is a pleasure to trace our lineage. The same spirit that caused the earlier Athenians to call themselves *Antiochthones* and wear golden grasshoppers in their hair, in proof of their indigenous origin, and which led the Romans to link their genealogy to the gods, still lives and animates the human bosom. Ours, however, is a more national feeling. We seek not our origin among the fictions of mythology, but to the grand old heroes and martyrs, "who knew no such word as fail," and who battled long and well to leave us a heritage unscarred by dishonor or shame.

It is with pleasure and pride we glance over our first year's work. Our meetings were interesting and profitable. Each month one of our members would read a historical essay, and at intervals we had "American Evenings," when friends of the Chapter were invited and some member of the Advisory Board would deliver an address. In this way our interest and enthusiasm were kept up through the winter, and we felt a growing love and greater devotion to "our own, our native land." Our eyes were indeed tearful and our hearts saddened when the tidings came to us, February 22, 1893, that an honored and loved one, the oldest of our circle, probably the oldest of the whole "band of Daughters," had gently and sweetly fallen asleep.

Mrs. Mary Jordan Newton was probably the first one here who expressed a desire to join the Daughters and to have her children join them ; and this was some time before our Chapter was organized. We lament her death as one who would have added strength and beauty to the chain that binds us together.

Mrs. Newton was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, July 2, 1804, and died February 22, 1893. Her father was born in the same place, May 5, 1756. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Revolution under Captain Frank Moore, in South-

ampton County, Virginia, for three years. His company was sent to Georgia under Colonel Elbert. He served in the defense of Savannah in 1778, was taken prisoner and placed on board the ship *Wigby*, was exchanged and returned to Virginia. Soon after his return home he had small-pox. Upon recovery he reentered the army and was in the Battle of Yorktown. He married Winifred Jordan, of Virginia, and, in 1805, moved with his family to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1828. His grandson, Briton Jordan, still owns the homestead.

Mrs. Newton's mother, Winifred Jordan, applied for a pension for the services of her husband in the Revolution, but never succeeded in getting it. By special act of Congress, H. H. Carlton (Mrs. Newton's son-in-law) and Senator Joseph E. Brown secured a pension for her as the last surviving child of John Jordan, a soldier of '76, one hundred and twelve years after the Revolution. With this money she inclosed her father's grave with a granite wall that will last for ages to come.

After our summer's rest, we will resume our meetings on the first Tuesday of October, and we believe that our number will be increased while we enter on our winter work with renewed energy on a broad patriotic platform "born of philanthropy, cradled in benevolence and guarded by valour."

MRS. ELLEN A. CRAWFORD.

NORTH SHORE CHAPTER, *Highland Park, Illinois*.—The North Shore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on the twentieth of April, 1893, a few days after the appointment of its able Regent, Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden.

Its officers are: Chapter Regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden; Highland Park; Registrar, Mrs. Charles Wright Kirk; Treasurer, Miss Henrietta O. Flint; Secretary, Miss Annie R. Hammond; Executive Board—Mrs. Edgar Boynton, Miss A. R. Le Bar, Dr. Helen M. Lynch, Mrs. W. H. Millar, Mrs. George B. Cumming, Mrs. A. G. Van Schaick, Mrs. Francis Jones and Mrs. E. R. Bingham.

The Chapter is growing rapidly, and gives promise of excellent work.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER, *Mystic, Connecticut*.—This Chapter opens with the most auspicious prospects, having sixteen charter members. They visited Groton September sixth, inviting as their guests Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London. The day was very enjoyable, and the exercises were interspersed with singing appropriate to the occasion. We give a short sketch of the place, with our reasons for commemorating the day.

On an eminence commanding a delightful view of Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, with diversified land scenery on either side combining hill and valley, stands the battered walls of Fort Griswold, Groton Heights. The peaceful little village nestles upon the bosom of the ever picturesque Thames, which flows as calmly as when the fleet of British vessels ruffled its waters and the foot of the invader desecrated our soil, while the monument towering near by lends historic interest to the spot and recalls scenes of more than a century ago. On September 6, 1781, a British fleet, aided by Benedict Arnold, dropped anchor in the magnificent harbor of New London, burning the town, besieging Fort Griswold and spreading sorrow and desolation along their pathway. Let us picture the scene. In the distance we hear the sound of martial music; we see the anxious look and the searching eye of the brave Colonel Ledyard, watching for the reinforcements who arrived too late. We see the farmers, who, upon hearing the signal guns from the fort, like the minute-men who heard the call for Lexington, left the oxen in the field and the plough in the furrow, hastening to the assistance of the insufficient garrison at the fort, and when asked, "When will you return?" replied, "Good-bye, God knows!" went to return no more to the homes and families they loved so dearly. At last they fell, overpowered by numbers—victims to the vengeance of a merciless and unrelenting foe.

Amid the awful carnage of battle, the groans of the wounded and dying, we see the neighboring women hurrying to the relief of the suffering garrison, foremost among them the noble Fanny Ledyard (whose name our Chapter bears), the niece of its heroic commander. They find that nearly all of the defenders have reached the country where no bugle sum-

mons them to arms, for the last foe has been conquered and the victory won. But few of that determined little band were living (besides those taken prisoners), and they were wounded while the gallant Colonel was killed with his own sword after he had surrendered it with the fort to the enemy. Over forty women were widowed in Groton on that ill-fated day; the forms of loved ones were bathed with the tears of the widow and the orphan. Nearly every home was shrouded in mourning, for the spoiler had come. With the heroism and courage of the Roman women of old, these women took up life's burden amid privation and discouragements; they gathered in their harvests, they wove the clothing for their families, they never swerved from labor and duty, realizing their double responsibility and what must be accomplished to meet the rigors of a New England winter. They reared their families, teaching them honesty, obedience, love and devotion to their country and the fear of God.

Such were the men and women we claim as our ancestry, and of whom we feel justly proud. We make our annual pilgrimage to this spot, consecrated by the blood of our forefathers. Their graves are scattered, but we bring the first flowers of autumn and reverently strew them around the shaft which commemorates their valorous deeds, and where, with pride and veneration, we cherish the memory of those noble, patriotic men, who sacrificed their lives for home and country on that memorable day.

A. A. MURPHY,

- Historian of Fanny Ledyard Chapter.

LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER, *Allentown, Pennsylvania*, held its first annual meeting in Zion Reformed Church. This is historic ground. In 1777 the famous Liberty Bell was concealed for several months in the basement of the old church, and in selecting a name for the local Chapter the Daughters of the Revolution were singularly happy. About one hundred and fifty members were present. The decorations were in good taste, the national colors occupying a prominent position.

Rev. T. J. Hacker, pastor of the church, made the opening prayer. Rev. Dr. Little, of Hokendauqua, was also present.

Professor Herrmann rendered a beautiful voluntary of patriotic airs, after which the National Hymn, "America," was sung with rare unction.

The Regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, after reading telegrams of greeting and regret from the State Regent and Mrs. E. H. Walworth (who was compelled, in answer to a telegram, to go to New York), read a paper on "The Mission of the Daughters of the American Revolution Is That of Restoration, Preservation and Education."

The reports of the officers were then read. Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr., presented the report of the corresponding and recording secretary; Miss Annie D. Mickley read the report of the registrar, giving a synopsis of the application papers of the members sent in during the past year.

The historian, Miss Mary S. Richards, gave a most interesting history of the work accomplished during the year, in which the Columbian Liberty Bell had large part, more than \$160 being given through the Chapter members. Mrs. Harrison's Portrait Fund was also largely contributed to by this Chapter.

The library has a start, and the work of assisting in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association was given to the Chapter. Three of the members belong to this association.

Rev. T. J. Hacker and W. R. Lawfer, as president of the trustees of Zion's Reformed Church, asked the coöperation of the ladies in having the Liberty Bell stop at Allentown on its way home from Chicago to Philadelphia, for, as Rev. Mr. Hacker said, "Allentown was its home for nearly a year during the Revolution, and it is proper that it should revisit the home of its early days."

After singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the meeting was adjourned, followed by a meeting of the board, when a resolution was passed to draw up a paper requesting the Pennsylvania State Commissioners of the World's Fair Board to assist in having the old bell stop at Allentown on its way back to Philadelphia.

A vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Sheldon Norton for the beautiful flowers sent to beautify the annual meeting.

Thanks were also given to Professor Herrmann for his beautiful rendition of the national airs; to the pastor and trustees

of the church for their help in making the meeting a success in giving the Chapter the use of the church, and to the Adelaide Silk Mills for the handsome flags

A large twenty-one-foot flag was draped beneath the bell window, under which was hung a floral bell composed of red, white and blue flowers. About fifty other flags were draped along the walls of the church. A large cluster of "American Beauty" roses and one of the souvenirs of the Columbian Liberty Bell adorned the table used by the officers of the Chapter. Great palms and clusters of beautiful autumn flowers were in many places in the church, all contributing to make the scene one of rare beauty.

Among those present from out of the city were Mrs. R. M. R. Fish, of Bath; Mrs. Charles Dodson, of Bethlehem; Mrs. Edwin Thomas, of Thomas, Alabama; Mrs. C. R. Troxell, of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Sheldon Norton and Mrs. James A. Little, of Hokendauqua, and Mrs. William H. Glace, Mrs. D. Yoder and Miss Martie Boyd, of Catasauqua.

Quite a number of persons eligible for membership were present who desire to join this Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; also Sons of the American Revolution.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, *Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*—

At the annual business meeting, held October 11, 1853, the reports of the officers showed the Chapter to be in a very prosperous condition. There are now 178 members, and a number of applications are in the hands of the registrars. In order to accept legally the gift by Mrs. Schenby (of London, England) of the block-house built at the point by Colonel Bonquet in 1764, it was necessary to obtain a charter granting permission to the Chapter to hold property. As the property is leased, the Chapter cannot take possession until next April. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Park Painter; Registrar, Miss Julia M. Harding; Treasurer, Miss K. C. McKnight; Historian, Miss M. O'H. Darlington; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Lyon; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. V. Messler.

Meetings have been held once a month, and are usually well attended. After any business brought before the Society is

settled, papers are read, the subject being the early settlers of North America. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a "tea" given at Mrs. R. Hays', Allegheny, music by members and their friends adding to the enjoyment of the occasion. This meeting was held some days earlier in the month, so that the delegates to the Continental Congress could be present. In May another social meeting was held at Mrs. Byron Painter's, Allegheny. This the anniversary celebration of the organization of the Chapter was held in May instead of June, as many of the members intended visiting the World's Fair during that month. Music played and sung, papers read and refreshments served made the afternoon a very pleasant one. In the spring Miss Welch gave under the auspices of the Society her interesting series of historical lectures on the Spanish Conquests and Discoveries. These lectures were successful in every way. There were no meetings held from May until October.

The Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution may congratulate themselves that they are the means of preserving not only the names of the patriots of the War for Independence, but papers of great historical value, prized now, but considered worthless but a short time ago, and many regrets have been expressed by persons wishing to join the Daughters of the American Revolution that all their ancestor's papers were burned or scattered far and wide.

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER, *Bound Brook, New Jersey*.—On the eleventh of October this Chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. Olendorf, on West Union Avenue. Mrs. W. W. Shippen, the State Regent, and others were present. The officers appointed are as follows: Regent, Mrs. John Olendorf; Vice-Regents, Mrs. George Le Monte and Mrs. Henry M. Hamilton; Secretary, Mrs. W. B. R. Mason; Treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Taylor; Registrar, Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees; Historian, Miss M. E. S. Herbert; Board of Managers, the above named officers, with Mrs. W. H. Dunham and Mrs. J. K. De Mott.

This historic town lies at the foot of Watchung Mountain and on the north bank of the Raritan River. Along the southern slope of this mountain, overlooking the town and, in fact, overlooking the entire State of New Jersey, encamped Washington and his army during the spring of 1777. Again, in the winter of 1779, he returned to Camp Middlebrook, and it was not until June and July of that year that this encampment broke up, the army marching northeasterly over the hills to the highlands of the Hudson. From this historic camp the Chapter has taken its name. It is scarcely necessary to say that during this encampment these beautiful hills of Somerset were not only the home of Washington; but Greene, Morgan, Putnam, Knox, Wayne, Steuben and many others made their homes in the old Dutch farm-houses and entertained quite extensively during their sojourn here. Bound Brook is peculiarly rich in Revolutionary houses and associations; in many instances these old homes are in a good state of preservation. General Putnam's division was encamped upon the farm now owned by Mrs. M. H. Mather, Registrar of the Nova Cæsarea Chapter, and from this point many interesting relics have been plowed up by former owners of the estate. It is also interesting to know that the Regent of this Chapter was born on the battlefield of Monmouth, and the handsomely carved oak table that held the Chapter papers was made of the tree that shaded Washington while he partook of refreshments after the battle of Monmouth. Another feature of which this little Chapter is justly proud is the great age of one of its members, Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, who has just passed her one hundred and fifth birthday, her father being one of Washington's soldiers, and that this Chapter has eyes which have seen, eyes which have beheld the immortal Washington.

E. H. O.

MUSKINGUM CHAPTER, *Zanesville, Ohio*.—We are entirely indebted to Mrs. Brush for all that has been done here. On July 19, 1893, she invited a dozen or more of those she thought eligible for election to Daughters of the American

Revolution to meet at her house. We all became interested in it and began to look up our credentials, refer to family records, and look over the boxes of old letters that will accumulate in every respectable and well regulated garret. I think we have all found climbing the ancestral tree quite a fascinating occupation. Finally our papers were all sent in—twenty-two claims for our twelve numbers—and all were accepted. We have called ourselves the Muskingum Chapter. Muskingum (Elk's eye) is the Indian name of the river which flows through our town.

Our officers are : Regent, Mrs. Edmund Brush ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger ; Historian, Mrs. Fulton ; Registrar, Miss Searle ; Treasurer, Mrs. T. F. Spangler ; Secretary, Mrs. Lilienthal. Time of meeting, second Thursday of each month.

MARGARET D. M. FULTON.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, *Chicago, Illinois.*—

PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

December 27.

Essay by Mrs. J. Young Scammon, "The Foreign Element in the Revolutionary Army." Discussion.

February 10.

Essay by Mrs. John N. Jewett, "Revolutionary Relics, Miniatures, Articles of Dress, etc., as late as the time of President Madison." Discussion.

April 25.

Essay by Mrs. F. W. Becker, "Literature of the American Revolution." Discussion.

Place of meeting—Banquet Suite, Lexington Hotel, Michigan Avenue and Twenty-second Street, hour, 10:30 A. M.

Literary Committee.—Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, Mrs. Horatio L. Wait, Miss Mella D. Everhart.

The following invitation of the Liberty Bell Committee has been issued with the assistance of the Chicago Chapter, and we might add every patriotic movement at the World's Fair is

more or less indebted to the generous and active aid of this notable Chapter of our Society for the success of their efforts :

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee invite you to be present on "Columbus Day," October thirtieth, at the World's Fair. All patriotic Societies have been invited to be present and will assemble in the Government Plaza (hour will be stated in daily papers).

Seats will be reserved for Illinois Sons of the American Revolution and Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Committees.

The invitation* was signed by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chairman of Committee; Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. John N. Jewett, Regent, Chicago Chapter; Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, Vice-Regent Chicago Chapter; Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Board of Lady Managers; Mrs. William Thayer Brown; Miss Mella D. Everhart, Secretary, Chicago Chapter, National Liberty Bell Committee, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of the Columbus Day exercises :

"The ceremonies at noon will be under the direction of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the following committees :

"Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General, chairman; Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State Regent; Mrs. John N. Jewett, Chapter Regent; Miss Mella D. Everhart, Secretary; Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, Mrs. William Thayer Brown, assisted by the Chicago Board of Education.

"President Thomas W. Palmer has been invited to preside, and he, President Higinbotham, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Director-General Davis have been invited to deliver each a short address of farewell to the Exposition and the bell. They will be followed by a representative of the World's Congress Auxiliary and of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Loyal Legion and Sons of Veterans, and possibly of the public school system. The ringing of the

*These exercises were abandoned on account of the assassination of the Mayor of Chicago.

bell will be three strokes to call attention, given by Mrs. Vice-President Stevenson, assisted by Mrs. Potter Palmer and a representative of the Columbian Liberty Bell committee, this to be followed by one stroke by a national commissioner from each State and Territory and by each one of the foreign commissioners, one for each nation from the different nations that participate in the ceremony. This is to be followed by one stroke by a representative of each of the great patriotic societies participating in the ceremonies. The final strokes will be given by the different participants in the World's Congress of Religions as speakers that may be present. The presentation of the peace plow made from swords and implements that have been used in war will be made."

WILTWYCK CHAPTER, *Kingston, New York*.—The New York *Herald* of October seventeenth has the following:

KINGSTON AGLOW WITH PATRIOTISM.—CELEBRATING THE
HEROISM OF THE MEN WHO DEFENDED HER AGAINST
THE BRITISH.

Kingston takes great pride in her position to-day as a flourishing and law-abiding town, but it is of no mushroom growth, for the town was founded before the Revolution. Few towns, if any, suffered more from the hardships of the war and the ravages of the British than Kingston one hundred and sixteen years ago. When her fathers and sons were fighting for freedom in the patriotic army, the British burned the town and the women and children were forced to flee for their lives to Hurley, three miles distant, leaving wreck and desolation behind. It is this historic event which Kingston commemorates to-day.

To the women of the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution belongs the credit of the inception and the arrangements for the commemoration, and Kingston acknowledges with gratitude the inspiring eloquence that she has enjoyed to-day through the efforts of these disinterested women.

Mayor Kennedy requested the citizens to decorate their homes in honor of the occasion, and there has been a generous response to his suggestion.

This is the home of many of the old Knickerbocker families, and the signs on the shops and door-plates of the private residences are, in many cases, the same as those that mark the gravestones in the burial ground of the old Dutch Church, one of the landmarks of Kingston, whose history also goes back to Revolutionary days. In one of the hotels here can be seen half-charred timbers, which partially escaped destruction in the fire of 1777.

It cannot be wondered that, with so many of the old Revolutionary stock among them and the relics of the days that tried men's souls in their midst, Kingston is a natural place for the truest of Americanism, and her inhabitants are proud of her history.

The hotels have been taxed to the utmost, but Kingston people are as hospitable as they are patriotic, and many have thrown open their houses to accommodate the overflow.

The exercises of the day comprised a reception by the Misses Forsythe, at the residence of A. H. Bruyn, of the local Chapter, and the invited guests from other Chapters. This house is one of the most interesting in Kingston. It was built before the Revolutionary days and was occupied by Mr. Bruyn's ancestors. Relics and the memorials of the Revolution are scattered here and there, making the residence an ideal meeting place for the descendants of those that bore an honorable part in those stirring times.

Then followed a drive at three o'clock in the afternoon to Hurley, where the guests were welcomed by Mrs. Wynkoop in her house, the walls of which have stood for more than one hundred years. Many generations of the Wynkoops have lived in this house, and it sheltered in 1777 many of the patriotic refugees.

Among the prominent Daughters who were present at the reception at Major Bruyn's were Mrs. Donald McLean, Secretary New York Chapter; Mrs. Vanderpoel, Treasurer New York Chapter; Mrs. Burdett, State Regent, Vermont; Mrs. W. D. Cabell, Mrs. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, one of the

National Vice-Presidents ; Mrs. S. W. Dickins, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, State Regent, New Jersey ; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Honorary State Regent, New York ; Mrs. A. Leo Knott, State Regent for Maryland ; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Vice-President in Charge of Organization ; Mrs. Jessie Burdette, State Regent, Vermont ; Miss Headley, of Newburgh ; Miss Rankin, Miss Hasbrouck, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie ; Mrs. Schartre, of Utica ; Mrs. Jenkins and daughter, of Newburgh ; Mrs. Newcomb, acting State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. Crittenden, of Utica.

Most of the members of the local Chapter, the Wiltwyck, were present.

Mrs. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, thanked the Wiltwyck Chapter for their hospitality and their activity in the good work of inspiring patriotic memories.

Mrs. Dickins hoped that the men would not be forgotten on the occasion, as women were largely enabled to play the rôle they did through the chivalry and sense of fairness of the American men. "When I travel abroad and observe the conditions of life there and women's lot there," she said, "I thank God I am an American, living in as fair a land as the sun shines on."

Mr. Donald McLean also made a few remarks, commending the noble example shown by the Wiltwyck Chapter.

The whole party, about seventy Daughters in all, drove in carriages to the Wynkoop residence, where they were hospitably entertained and had their photographs taken. The drive was very entertaining, through leafy roads and trees just turned to autumn tints.

The old time stone houses of Revolutionary days were pointed out, but little changed, and the old stone fort, just outside of Kingston, now used as a place of abode, was shown to the visitors. The carriages were gaily decked out with flags, and the party received an enthusiastic greeting along the route, which was the same that the flying fugitives took when escaping from flame and sword.

At the Wynkoop residence the colonial dames felt quite at home, sitting in colonial chairs before old-fashioned fireplaces, where the log fire of ye olden time was blazing. After an

hour spent in pleasant conversation, the party returned to town, many to meet again at the evening exercises.

The meeting at the Armory to-night was a brilliant affair. All the wealth and fashion of Kingston and the surrounding country were represented. The building was packed, and the audience followed closely the eloquent words of the speakers.

The Fourteenth Separate Regiment, under the command of Captain Tompkins, escorted the Mayor, Dr. Kennedy, and members of the Town Council to the Armory. The building was tastefully decorated, and streamers and flags were hung in artistic profusion all over the hall.

General Sharpe was the first speaker. He welcomed the Daughters in the name of the Sons of the Revolution. "The times," he said, "are ripe for you. work; and I will show to-night that no other ground in the old thirteen States is more worthy commemoration than the historic ground we inhabit." He then gave an interesting historical review of the campaign of Saratoga and the importance of the incident of the burning of Kingston in relation thereto. The general's fervent encomiums of the Continental troops and the military services of Washington were loudly applauded.

General Horace Porter delivered a characteristic address, in which he spoke eloquently of the part played by the Revolutionary heroes.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, No. 2, *Memphis, Tennessee*.—The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the great battle of King's Mountain has been commemorated.

The parlors of the Peabody Hotel were crowded with the members of "Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2," and their guests on the evening of the seventh of October, the occasion being the celebration of the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain.

An orchestra was in attendance and discoursed appropriate music. The programme was opened by Rev. N. M. Woods, who made an eloquent address on the Battle of King's Mountain and the significance of that famous victory.

Mrs. Watson, the Chapter Regent, made a graceful address of welcome, expressing regrets that the Chapter was circum-

stanced to a local recognition of such a glorious event, instead of its being a State affair, worthy of the most hotly contested victories ever won on American soil.

Mrs. Mathes, the State Regent, read an invitation from the Wiltwyck Chapter to the anniversary of the burning of Kingston, by the British, on the sixteenth of October, and told of the proposed planting of the Liberty Tree, by the Sequioa Chapter, of San Francisco, California, urging co-operation of the Chapter in this beautiful enterprise. She said to me, "the planting of this tree seems to be of greater significance to our national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, than the moulding of the "Liberty Bell." The bell is the symbol of perfect fruition, into which many relics of the past have been fused into a mighty golden tongue, whose utterance tells of the achievements of our nation; but it is complete, and nothing can be added to it. The tree is emblematic of growth, of progress; nurtured by the soil where heroes have bled and patriots are sleeping their last sleep; its growth will be typical of the advancement of our Society. The unfolding of the leaves, the blossoming of the buds, are like the quickened interest which will come from time to time, and the singing of the birds in the branches, are the sweet songs of unison which we hope to ever sing in sisterly love."

Miss Ruth Martin sang one of her loveliest selections. Mrs. Kennedy, the Chapter poet, recited an original poem on "King's Mountain." It was a beautiful and romantic picture of those stirring times, and was received with much applause. Professor Ornet responded with a delightful song. Miss Mildred Overton Mathes, the Historian, read a paper on "Catharine Shervill," which gave much valuable information, written in a most attractive style. The orchestra concluded the programme. The guests lingered several hours in social enjoyment and in inspecting the lovely decorations and flowers. Everywhere national colors and floral designs of the Society were placed with most pleasing effect by the deft and artistic hands of Mrs. Henry C. Myers, Miss Ruth Butler and Norma Lipscomb. The miniature souvenir Liberty Bell was rung at intervals during the evening. Colonial and Revolutionary relics, with a rare old collection of portraits of historic people,

were in charge of Mrs. A. D. Langstaff. The portraits are the property of Mrs. Sally Hunt Terry, of Mason, Tennessee, and represented their immediate family ancestors. Mrs. Terry's grandfather, Colonel Anderson Taylor, fought at the Battle of King's Mountain.

ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER, *San Francisco, California*.—The *Morning Call* says:

A LIBERTY BELL.—MADE FROM CHIPS OF THE ORIGINAL ONE.—HISTORY OF ITS TRAVELS.

The Masonic Veteran Association, of the Pacific Coast, at a meeting held in this city on the evening of the twelfth of December, 1889, received from Albert Mack, an active member, a handsome little bell, which since that time has been in the custody of Edwin A. Sherman, of Oakland.

Mr. Sherman is very proud of the bell in his charge, for it is one that has a historic value. It was cast from clippings of the famous bell of Revolutionary times, that in Philadelphia, on the 8th of July, 1776, rang out the memorable message of "liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." It has been christened the "Little Liberty Bell."

It is two inches in diameter and an inch and three-quarters in height, not measuring the handle, which is an inch and a half in length and of the same material as the bell. It has a very clear tone.

Recently Mrs. Colonel A. S. Hubbard, Registrar of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr. Sherman, asking for a history of the little bell, and in answer received a letter in which an interesting history is given. Mr. Sherman wrote:

"Your letter of July thirty-first, asking for information connected with the Little Liberty Bell, came to hand this morning. The following extract from the proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association gives its history and how it came into our possession:

"The original Liberty Bell was considered too high, so a quantity of copper was added to the composition, but too much

copper was added. There were a great many witticisms on account of the second failure, and the ingenious workmen undertook to recast the bell, which they did successfully, and it was in position in June, 1753. For fifty years the bell continued to be rung on every festival and anniversary until it eventually cracked.

"An ineffectual attempt was made to cause it to continue serviceable by enlarging the cause of its dissonance and chipping the edges. It was removed from its position in the tower to a lower story and only used on occasions of public sorrow, such as the death of ex-Presidents or statesmen. Subsequently, it was placed on the original timbers in the vestibule of the State House, and in 1873 it was suspended in a prominent position immediately beneath where a large bell, presented to the city in 1866, proclaims the passing hour.

"A bell-founder by the name of Bonifund Bernard, of Philadelphia, received the job in the thirties or forties to enlarge the crack of the original bell, and the chippings were appropriated by his brother, who was working for him at the time. From these clippings he cast two little bells, one of which he gave to his wife; the other he presented to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, now Mrs. Elizabeth Mack, who was a bosom friend of Mrs. Bernard), with the injunction to keep the matter secret, because, should his brother hear of his transaction, he would surely discharge him. But, in 1865 and 1874, when Mrs. Mack visited her birth-place, she requested Mr. Bernard to make an affidavit of the genuineness of the bell; but he excused himself on the ground that by so doing he might acknowledge himself to be a thief of some of the chips of that memorable bell. But at the same time he did not consider it a great crime, and she had his word of honor for it that it was the genuine stuff, and she had no reason to doubt his word, owing to their friendly relations.

"Mr. Mack then, on behalf of his wife, presented the bell to the Masonic Veteran Association, of the Pacific Coast, as a token of her regard for that organization, of which her husband is an active member. The President, William S. Moses, in appropriate terms, accepted this Little Liberty Bell and placed it in charge of the secretary."

ELIGIBILITY.

REPORT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE

Appointed by the State Regents of Virginia and Georgia to note the errors in a circular sent out to Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

[CONTINUED FROM OCTOBER NUMBER, PAGE 441.]

This circular states :

"4th. The Constitution as it now is rejects all female ascendants except mothers of patriots. The reply to this is that we actually have members who are descendants of active women patriots, and the clause covers all others who are properly eligible."

This is incorrect. It is true that we have members who are "descended from active women patriots," but they did not enter the Society *as such*. Our accomplished historian, Mrs. Lockwood, stated to the Congress of 1893 (see AMERICAN MONTHLY for July, page 102) that she "had gone through this work as much as our registrars and that there is *not one case* where the woman comes in from a woman on record as a patriot." It is also incorrect that the clause "covers all others who are properly eligible." The amendments offered by the Regent of Pennsylvania provide for the heroic wives who were not mothers of patriots and for the heroines of the Revolution who did not marry until after the war.

"5th. If collaterals are admitted, they will eventually outnumber the lineals and control the Society. The reply to this is that, as our collateral members are in the proportion of 40 to 2,700, there seems to be no possibility of their outnumbering the lineals."

The idea that if we adhered to lineal descent our Society would "die out for lack of material," was first advanced by

Mrs. Boynton (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for November, 1892, page 500). It has caused no serious alarm in Virginia and Georgia.

The circular names the great object of our Society as "fostering patriotism, loyalty to American ideas and institutions and unison of all American women of Revolutionary descent to preserve these."

The primary objects of our Society are very differently stated in the National Constitution (Article II).

If the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is simply a training school for patriots, we need no restrictions as to ancestry in our eligibility clause. We should open our doors to any woman who is willing to sing "Hail Columbia" and to wave the "Star-Spangled Banner" on the Fourth of July.

"6th. If we admit collaterals, we shall be ridiculed by patriotic societies which do not admit them. The reply to this is that we who wish to represent worthily the women of the Revolution ought to stand on heights where ridicule, 'that last weapon of a losing cause,' cannot reach us."

The lineals, whose amendments are here offered for the purpose of "representing worthily the women of the Revolution," are contented to stand on a historic basis. They realize that they can fly to no "heights" where they can escape the just criticism of those who love the truth of history, while they continue to class "the mothers of patriots," who may or may not have aided the cause, and who may have died before the Revolutionary War, among the "women who achieved American independence."

"7th. If lineals must prove loyalty, why admit collaterals on presumption? The reply to this is that lineals are proved loyal, unless recorded as Tories, by their very descent from patriots."

This is incorrect. Lineals must prove loyalty on the part of *ancestors* on whose services they apply for admission. Collaterals are not required to prove loyalty on the part of their ancestors. No "loyalty" is required by the Constitution on the part of lineal or collateral applicants. It is presumed that

the same spirit of "loyalty" animates both when they apply for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution

"8th. Why require proof of paternal service and not of maternal? The reply to this is that paternal proof of service is required because it is unavoidably capable of recorded proof while maternal service is generally incapable of it."

The lineals rely on the histories of the Revolutionary War fireside annals, family memoranda and letters for proof of loyalty on the part of Revolutionary women (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for January, 1893, page 120; for May, 1893, page 582; for June, 1893, page 683).

The circular continues: "Patriotism is not assumed without ground for it; there must be absence of any Tory record, active service from at least one member and presumptive proof of loyalty in the remaining members." Such statement presupposes that search has been made into the family record of all the collaterals who have been admitted; how else could there be "absence of Tory record?" Not only this, but the records of "all the remaining members of the family" must have been examined; how else could there be "proof of loyalty," presumptive or otherwise?

In absence of *all* record there is necessarily "absence of Tory record"; but in such case there can be no "proof of loyalty." It is illegal, under the National Constitution, for the National Registrars to refuse admission to a collateral if "all the remaining members of her family" were Tories, provided one of these Tory ancestors had a brother who was a patriot.

When Chapter Registrars have refused admission to collaterals who "could prove no patriot blood by inheritance," their actions have been pronounced "unconstitutional" (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for February, 1893, "Resolutions of Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia").

The pathetic cases cited in this circular of the descendants of a woman whose four brothers "were killed in battle, dying childless," and of a man who was "forced to remain at home" while his brother fought, might appeal to us more if these were the only ancestors of those persons who were living one hundred and seventeen years or more ago. If these descendants are in the third generation from the Revolution, each had sixteen

ancestors living during the "times that tried men's souls"; if they are in the fourth generation, they each had sixty-four ancestors. Where were the other sixty-three when the cannons were booming and our forefathers were fighting for freedom?

As to the legal question of heritage, the collaterals do not seem to know what they are asking. Is there any country where a man is compelled by law to make his nephews and nieces equal heirs with his children? We are called upon to share this heritage of ours—so much more precious than houses or land or gold—with our cousins. This is manifestly unjust to the lineal descendants. Therefore, it seems to us that those in favor of collaterals are asking not for justice, but for generosity. The circular refers us to the example of Washington as opposed to "hereditary aristocracy." A Society formed from the descendants of the rank and file of the Revolution, where the memory of the private soldier and sailor is honored equally with that of the officer, can hardly be called an "aristocratic association," nor compared with that of the Cincinnati, a society formed of the descendants of officers only.

NOTE.—After the reading of this communication to the Board of Management, on October 5, 1893, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Management direct the Corresponding Secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution to reply to the communication of the Chapter Regents of Virginia and Georgia as follows: "The circular to which their resolution refers was not sent out by the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and if the said circular be presented to the Chapters by the Regents in October, it must be treated as the individual action and containing the individual opinions of Mrs. H. M. Boynton, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and as being at variance with the vote of the majority of the National Board."

THE ELIGIBILITY QUESTION.

Prepared at the request of Willwyck Chapter for a special Chapter meeting, by its Regent, Mary Isabella Forsyth.

There are two principal reasons given for a change in the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to admission to membership.

One reason is, it is claimed, that the Constitution, as it now stands, might be so construed as to permit a descendant of a Tory family to enter the Society through a collateral line.

The other is that the term Daughters is incorrect unless applied to those strictly of lineal descent from Revolutionary patriots.

All others may be comprehended in these, or under the general head of "personal preference." But as it is an unworthy thing to be governed by personal preference while engaged in a great national undertaking, we can drop that out of our consideration, as did the original women of the Revolution.

I came to this subject without any prejudice, going to Washington almost as a stranger. No person has ever said a single word to influence me on the collateral side. After careful consideration, I am led to conclude that the question now before the Society, *i. e.*, a change in regard to the requirements for admission to membership, is due largely to certain misapprehensions. These again are due, in part, to an unfortunate ambiguity in the wording of an article of the Constitution, *i. e.*, that in reference to eligibility.

When this Constitution and By-laws first came to my notice, I was struck with this lack, and felt that the time would come when the idea to be conveyed should be given clearer expression. It seemed, however, as if the Society were too newly formed to make it advisable as yet to suggest such change. For, in these early days of so valuable an organization, harmony is of peculiar importance, and also the rooting and grounding of the idea to which a Society is meant to give expression. To begin to change an organization still in its infancy is apt to produce a result similar to that caused by uprooting a young budding plant. Some of the blossoms must perish, even though the growth begin anew.

In considering the question of joining the National Society, I had, of course, weighed the provisions of the Constitution, and in regard to the "eligibility clause" had approved its spirit, while seeing that its wording was incorrect in more than one respect. "Material aid" challenged me at once as giving a false idea of what the founders of the Society had intended to con-

vey. For the highest aid given to the Revolutionary cause was distinctly immaterial—that of heart, soul and strength—"material" signifying, strictly speaking, what is of matter alone, such-as money, provisions, etc. But I refrained from making this suggestion, for the reasons given above.

In attending the first Continental Congress, as Regent of a Chapter yet to be organized, I felt still uncertain whether the purpose and actual working of the Society would prove to be what I had hoped and worthy of a claim upon our time, strength—in short, our life. I was there as a learner, and brought home, as a result of careful study, enthusiasm for the high purpose and broad unselfish spirit of the Society as a whole.

Having, however, heard in the midst of an otherwise harmonious assembly the firing of the first gun (so far as a public meeting was concerned) for secession from the Society, I took pains to inquire carefully what cause for disaffection might exist.

The first plea for a change was, as has been already mentioned, the possibility, under present conditions, of the representatives of Tory families finding admission in our Society.

This would, indeed, be a serious error. But it was found on careful inquiry that neither the National Board nor any Chapter had even considered it possible to admit a representative of a Tory family as such, much less had done so. The phrase "acceptable to the Society"* had been interpreted as covering this point and preventing any such admission if desired.

The only persons ever admitted who had Tory ancestors were those who had also patriot ancestors by direct descent. One case of that kind is found in our own Chapter.

Another reason given for the proposed change is that the word "Daughters," as used in the name of our Society, is incorrect. Here, too, there is a misapprehension of terms. For

*As a mistaken interpretation of the word "acceptable" would lead to grave errors in the formation of Chapters, it seems necessary to state that the Board of Management and the founders of the Society have, without question, always explained this word as referring exclusively to the character of the applicant and in no sense to the genealogical record.—EDITOR.

it is the "American Revolution" of which we are to be "Daughters." We are the inheritors of the principles and the sacred fire of that glorious epoch.

It seems, then, unworthy even to suggest that the hero, who, for the sake of such a cause, died childless in the bloom of his youth, shall no longer be represented in our Society by those in whose veins flows the blood of his immediate kindred. Are we not belittling our possibilities and defrauding the noblest and best men and women of other days if we seek to confine such an inheritance within only direct lines of descent?

Let us think of father and son, who lay together in their blood; while, in their desolated home only a child was left, too young to fight or work for the sake of freedom, but not too young to feel—to endure privation and anguish. The Society was carefully formed in such a way as to admit the descendants of such as these. Is it honorable, is it just, after this has been done, to try now to bar them out?

Some of our "bravest and best" left no direct descendant. The very conditions of the Revolution, the loss of life, the awful years of struggle, were, in some instances, the cause of this.

Will you pardon a personal allusion for the sake of illustration? My own great-grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruyn, was engaged to be married when the war broke out. He at once sprang to arms, recruiting and equipping a company, whom he led to the seat of war. He fought steadily until taken prisoner in 1777.— Had he fallen in any one of the battles he fought, or, like so many of his comrades, died in the terrible Jersey prison ship in which he was confined, he could have left no lineal representative. But should not the very sacrifice of home-ties made by men like this entitle them to representation at our hands?

The real animus of the proposed change was apparent at the meetings of both Congresses, not in the formal discussions, but in private remarks. These, in some instances, showed a determination to force the Society into a change affecting its whole purpose and organization upon grounds not worthy of its original aim, for it was organized for the sake of the nation. No member of a Chapter nor the whole association should for

one moment forget that. It was planned in such a way as seemed to the originators best for effecting the result desired, "the promotion of patriotism." Whatever change is suggested should be applied to this as a touch-stone of its value. If this be better reached by limiting our members, then let us consent to such limitation. But this is not what is usually claimed by those urging the change now before us. And strong among the reasons given, coming out here and there almost inadvertently, is the singular idea that it is more "aristocratic" to alter our conditions of membership and restrict our members. This is the very idea against which we have been warned, as meaning the destruction of our Society. Both the "Daughters" and the noted men who addressed us at the first Congress spoke of this as a danger to be guarded against.

And is the family of Washington, for instance, less aristocratic than that of some humble private of the Continental Army who left lineal descendants? What incongruity in the very idea!

On the other hand, the tentative vote taken at the Congress last year did not fully express the opinion of the delegates, many of whom simply carried the majority vote of the Chapters they represented. One such said to me: "I agree with every word you said, Miss Forsyth, but cannot vote as I feel." Another said: "I have changed my opinion since hearing the other side explained."

The whole subject seems to have grown into such abnormal proportions from a misunderstanding that could easily have been cleared away had not personal feeling and personal prejudice entered into the consideration of the subject.

All the 3,700 members of the Society "enlisted" under the present Constitution. We did not think its provisions too broad to accept.

The change, as proposed, is one affecting the whole status of the Society. Might it not be wiser to make only such change as would preserve the spirit in which and for which this association was formed, while doing away with all ambiguity? Miss Hardenbergh, of our own Chapter, recently wrote me a letter, suggesting that a satisfactory compromise might be reached. The State Regent for Wisconsin proposed the same thing at the last Congress. To this end the phrase,

"through the mother of a patriot" (dear to the heart of one of the original founders of the Society), should evidently be dropped, and the clause offered by the State Regent of Pennsylvania admitted in its place, with the omission of one word, "material," thus reading as follows:

"I. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided, that the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

To this should be added, for the sake of justice to both parties and entire harmony for the future, this second clause, certainly guarded and safe:

"II. Also, a patriot family may be represented through a collateral branch, but only by a person whose direct family line is proved to have been in sympathy with the cause of American independence."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A BRIEF REPLY TO THE CIRCULAR OF MRS. BOYNTON ON COLLATERAL DESCENT, ADDRESSED TO CHAPTERS.

A printed circular has been addressed to the Chapters of this Society by Mrs. Boynton in her individual capacity, which, at the same time, carried the prestige of her official position. It begins with the statement that the Congress of 1893 had instructed the Board of Management to conform to the formalities necessary for an amendment to the Constitution. The Board, on April 12, 1893, complied with these instructions. Thus the official voice of the Society has been declared in favor of the eligibility amendment. The further vote of the Congress of 1894 is a mere technicality, as the Board and Congress have declared for it. This formula will undoubtedly be complied with, as it is not in the range of possibilities that three thousand members with lineal descent will throw away their heritage on purpose to violate a technicality.

The circular states that "we have invited assistance from both sides and give herewith the result." It is important to know what is meant by the term "we." Does it indicate that the writer represents the Society in her official capacity? The expression, "both sides are given herewith," implies that a fair statement is made for both sides. The lineal assistance was modest, claiming but eight brief phrases, comprising less than one hundred words, while the collateral has twenty-five hundred words.

It is stated that this Society was formed in honor of Revolutionary women. The Constitution of this Society states its objects distinctly in Article II. They are on no narrow basis. The unrecorded services of men, as well as women, are to be commemorated.

1st. It is stated that there is no precedent for lineal descent. There is such a precedent from similar societies. The circular appeals to the law as furnishing a precedent for collateral claims. The laws have been made by men; shall we as women scorn the law and refuse it as a precedent? If we accept the wisdom of men in the laws, why not avail ourselves of their wisdom and experience in forming organizations on a basis similar to our own? The societies of men are excellent precedents for us to follow.

2nd. The question of an admixture of Tory blood with that of a patriot ancestor is outside of this discussion. The ancestor must be proved loyal to the Revolution. Here the requirement of the Society ends.

3d. This point seems trivial. We take the word "Daughter" either in its literal or its figurative sense. In the first call issued for members, August 18, 1890, it is for those "lineally descended," etc.; therefore contemplating from the beginning a literal interpretation of the word "Daughters."

4th. The circular does not deny that the eligibility clause now rejects all female ascendants except the mother of a patriot. The statement of the writer, approving an action contrary to the Constitution, is the strongest argument possible for the proposed amendment.

5th. The circular contemplates with satisfaction the possible control of the Society by collaterals. Its argument for the

"fostering of patriotism, loyalty to American ideas," etc., is equally applicable to the Daughters of America, Daughters of the Republic, etc. Our objects are more definite and more clearly defined. We are distinctly a genealogical society, and are pledged to pursue our work within these lines. These limits embrace many thousands of lineal descendants, who are yet unacquainted with this Society, and are, therefore, the material on which our organizing officers have the opportunity to expend their labor and enthusiasm. Why seek collaterals while the country is overflowing with lineals who need to be educated in the objects of this Society?

6th. "Truth, 'tis supposed, may bear all lights, and one of the principal mediums in which things are to be viewed in order to a thorough recognition is ridicule itself."—*Shaftesbury*.

7th. The Constitution does not allow the admission of members on presumptive evidence, and discussion on such a supposition is useless.

8th. All arguments used in the circular in regard to the admission of collaterals without proof of service would be equally applicable to descendants of all persons living in the Colonies during the Revolution who are not recorded as Tories, thus giving the Society a purely negative character. Such arguments will also apply to all persons bearing the same family name without genealogical proof of descent from the same ancestor.

H. S.

To the Editor of the American Magazine :

As the Eligibility clause in our Constitution is causing so much discussion, and is of so much general interest, I should like to present a hypothetical case. One of our members becomes a Daughter of the American Revolution by reason of her descent from her great-grandfather, who was a patriot. His son, the *grandfather* (and so one generation nearer our member), was a Tory. Does this not prove that Tory blood may come in where there is lineal claim to patriotic ancestry just as surely as where the claim is only collateral?

FANNY RUSSELL BRUSH,
National Number 1541.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, October 12, 1893.

REGENTS IN CONGRESS.

The following report was accepted and the accompanying resolution adopted by the National Board of Management at the meeting on November 2, 1893 :

To the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. S. Howard Clarke, Corresponding Secretary-General :

We, the undersigned members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, respectfully request the National Board of Management, in session October fifth, to interpret the exact meaning of the word "represent" in the following phrase to be found in the circular issued by their authority : "Chapter Regents of organized Chapters represent their respective Chapters in the Continental Congress." An immediate response is earnestly requested.

(Signed) 3219. SARAH SAXTON FRAZER CALLAHAN.
620. MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.
2018. LIZZIE R. LAWTON.
1304. SARAH CRISPEN BERNARD.
1768. ELIZABETH DEYS.
1767. KATHERINE RIDENOUR ELTING.
1347. MARY SWART HOSS BURHANS.

KINGSTON, NEW YORK, *October 2, 1893.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 28, 1893.*

To the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution :

The committee appointed by the Board of Management, at the meeting of October 5-7, 1893, to consider and report on the question referred to the Board, in a petition signed by several members of the Society on the proper interpretation of the word "represent" in the following clause found in the National circular—"Chapter Regents of organized Chapters represent their respective Chapters in the Continental Con-

gress"—hereby report that they have consulted with and received written opinions from a majority of the Advisory Board, and the committee having considered said question and the opinions thereon, would respectfully recommend the adoption by the National Board of the following resolution :

Resolved by the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, That Chapter Regents representing their Chapters in the Continental Congress are subject to instructions in like manner as delegates elected for the Congress, and when specially instructed by a majority vote of their Chapters are morally and in duty bound to vote in accordance with said instructions, and are not at liberty to vote according to their individual opinions.

ALICE M. CLARKE, <i>Corresponding Secretary-General.</i>	} Committee.
MARGUERITE DICKINS, <i>Treasurer-General.</i>	

Many letters have been received by officers of the Board of Management, asking for the information contained in the above report, which was accepted and approved by the Board of Management on November 2, 1893. It is with much satisfaction we present in this report the opinion of the Board and the Auxiliary Board, which will be most welcome to our readers at this time, when their thoughts are turning anxiously toward the next Continental Congress.

It has been our custom, whenever there was action of the Board of Management of peculiar importance, to give such information unofficially, to be officially confirmed on the approval of the minutes, as in the case of the appointment of a National Committee in November, 1892, to secure a portrait of Mrs. Harrison for the White House ; the opening addresses of the Continental Congress of 1893, made by Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Wilbour, the arrangements for the Chicago meeting of May 19, 1893, and a number of other events have been so recorded in these pages.

There will doubtless be disappointment that the official minutes of the meeting of the Board of Management on Oc-

tober 5, 1893, are not published in this issue. They were not approved on November 2, 1893, but were deferred for further consideration.

At the meeting of November 2, 1893, a letter was read from Mrs. Stevenson, asking for prompt action on the resignation of Mrs. Cabell, as she declined to reconsider her resignation, as requested by the Board at a former meeting. The resignation was therefore accepted, with earnest expressions of regret and of appreciation of the valuable and generous services of the presiding officer in behalf of the Society.

The eligibility amendment to the Constitution, with a preamble presented by Mrs. Hogg and approved by the Board, was ordered to be printed and to be sent to all Regents and Chapter secretaries, in accordance with the Constitution.

A letter to the Board of Management from Mrs. Putnam, of New York, was read, which stated that the time was near when her two years' term of service would expire, and she sent her resignation, that the vacancy might be filled, if so desired. The resignation was accepted. Mrs. Putnam was elected an Honorary Vice-President-General.

The Registrars presented the names of one hundred and fifty new members, who were duly elected.

The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to make a contract for paper with the water-mark of the Society, to be used for official stationery.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of regret and sympathy on the death of the lamented Mrs. Roscoe Conkling Regent of Oneida Chapter.



HOW TO ORGANIZE A CHAPTER.

In response to the suggestion of a State Regent, that something should be said in the Magazine on this subject, we would call attention, first, to the point which is indispensable, that of having twelve members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the same locality, whose application papers are approved and fees paid. To secure this requisite number generally requires some special effort in interesting persons who are eligible, and also in assisting them to look up the Revolutionary record of their ancestors. To give such assistance and to develop the objects of the Society in a community unfamiliar with them is the allotted task of the Chapter Regent, often appointed to a place remote from the center from which she may expect to draw information and inspiration in her work. It may thus be seen that there is reason in the custom of appointing Chapter Regents where there are perhaps no "Daughters," and she has to struggle on alone. Some of our most active Chapters have grown from such beginnings. Where there are already several members of the Society in one place and no Regent has been assigned to it, they may, if they prefer, elect their own Regent, or they may ask their State Regent to appoint one; but, in either case, as soon as the organization of a Chapter is contemplated, a formal authorization to do so must be obtained from the National Board of Management, according to Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution. This authority should be asked through the State Regent, where there is one, or, where without, through the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. The Chapter Regent appointed or elected may appoint the necessary officers of her Chapter for the first year. When these officers, Regent, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar have accepted their respective positions, and a local Board of Management is elected, the Chapter is ready for work, and should

immediately report its organization to the Recording Secretary of the National Board, according to the By-laws of the National Society, Article XI, Section 2, with a list of officers and members, and should send at the same time a duplicate report to their State Regent (By-laws, Article XI, Section 4). The Recording Secretary, after making her note of the Chapter, refers this official report of organization to the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, who has the responsibility in this department of the Society.

The Chapter can use its own discretion about other officers than those named who are essential to organization. Every Chapter would find it wise to have an Historian, but this and other offices may be added one by one later on. It is as well also not to be hurried in making by-laws, which should be duly considered. A certain familiarity with the Constitution of the National Society and with the by-laws of older Chapters will aid materially in forming such laws as are helpful and practical. The local Board of Management or Committee of Safety, as some Chapters call it, should consider the by-laws at length before presenting them to the Chapter; they should be read at one meeting of the Chapter and be voted on, section by section, at the next.

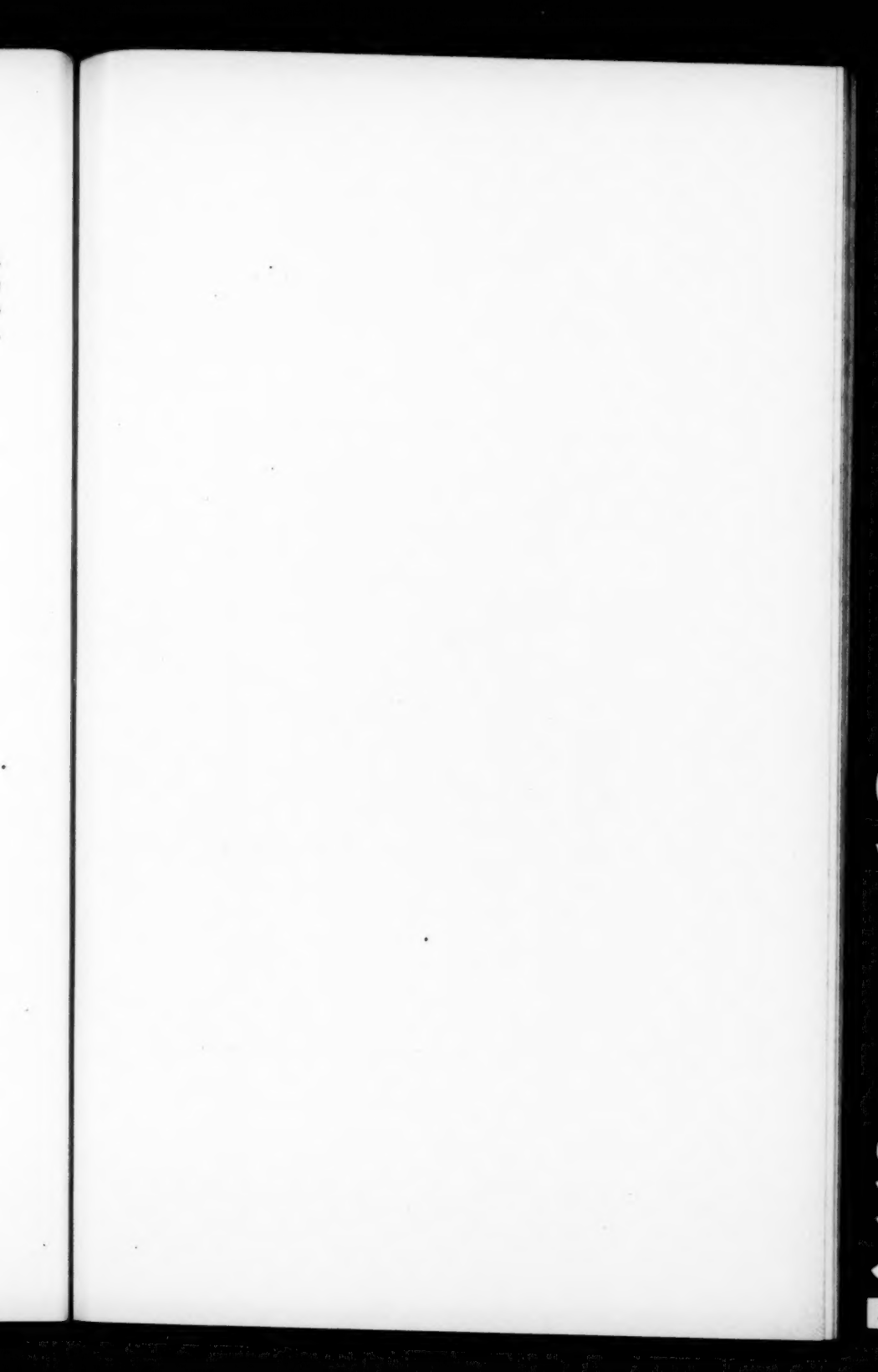
After the first twelve members are organized, the incoming members begin to bring a fund to the Chapter, which will at once suggest the need of a charter on which the names of the original members are engrossed. This will cost the Chapter five dollars, and will probably be its first investment, followed soon after by the printing of its by-laws, with the names of officers, local board and standing committees. The committees may be for auditing, printing, on literature, on anniversaries, on local points of historic interest, on patriotic education, on Revolutionary relics, on parliamentary law, etc. In each of these subjects there is active work to be done in forwarding the objects of the Society, so there may be a choice of any two or three of them.

It should be remembered by all new Chapters that they have the opportunity to aid the Society in raising its fund for a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, to be placed in the White House,

and before the interest and charity of the Chapter is enlisted in any other project that requires money, they will surely be anxious to place themselves on record as contributing to this patriotic work, which commemorates the valuable services and the noble character of our first President-General.

E. H. W.







MARY PENNINGTON HALSTED.

CHARTER MEMBER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARY PENNINGTON HALSTED.

Inspiration says : " Our dead shall not go down to us dead." So with loving remembrance I weave this chaplet to one of our charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of illustrious Revolutionary lineage, nurtured upon patriotic sentiments, " Home and Country " was no new motto for Mary Halsted, and her enrollment among the patriotic women of to-day was a fitting sequence to her antecedents. From the time Washington bade farewell to his Generals, " Halsteds " had been numbered among the " Cincinnati," and, when the " Sons " were organized, her kith and kin on all sides responded. In the nursery she had been told of her daring ancestress, who, by a timely shot, had brought defeat to the Hessians ; and not even Hans Andersen had so fired her youthful imagination as the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, where one kinsman, Colonel Aaron Ogden, was wounded, his wounds dressed and he rescued by her great-great-grandfather, Dr. Robert Halsted. From childhood these family chronicles had been familiar to Mary Halsted ; so she was prepared in an unusual degree to embrace with enthusiasm the *first* opportunity given the female descendants to keep fresh the memory and green the graves of our Revolutionary heroes. Had Mary Halsted been spared, she would have been a power in the organization. She was a woman of rare gifts and attractions—a noble scion, who reflected increased lustre on her ancestry ; who was loved in life, in death lamented.

W.

MRS. JAMES M. REYNOLDS

died at Lafayette, Indiana. The deceased was a valued member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Reynolds was born Sophia Wolcott Ells-

worth, September 14, 1835, in the old Ellsworth homestead, Windsor, Connecticut. For more than a century the Ellsworths have occupied this old homestead. She was the daughter of Colonel Samuel W. and Eleanor D. Ellsworth, and a great-granddaughter of Oliver Ellsworth, Minister to France and Chief Justice under Washington.

The death of Mrs. Reynolds is lamented by the whole community, with which she was so long identified, and where her gentleness and strength of character gave her a large influence.

MRS. FRANCES DANFORTH GOODRICH

entered into rest in her eighty-third year, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. N. F. Hawley, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September twenty-third, where funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Charles A. Reese, of the Central Baptist Church. She was the youngest child of Colonel Joshua Danforth, who served through the American Revolution. Her inherent patriotism led her to connect herself with the Minneapolis chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was senior member. Three generations followed her remains to their last resting place in Lakewood Cemetery, and delight to honor her memory. Up to the date of her illness which lasted but a few days, she was full of intellectual vigor, and delighted all by her rare conversational powers. All who knew her felt the blessing of her ripe Christian experience.

MRS. HARRISON'S PORTRAIT FUND.

OCTOBER, 1893.

Woonsocket Chapter, Rhode Island.....	\$5 00
Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie, Frederick, Maryland.....	5 00

A meeting of the sub-committee of the National Committee on this Fund will be held in a short time, when we expect to be able to report progress of the painting on which Mr. Huntingdon is now engaged.

E. H. WALWORTH,
Treasurer.



EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

It has been said that every human life is a tragedy, and it would seem at times that every human event of importance is stamped with the same sad conclusion. The great World's Fair, with its inspiring anticipations, its anxious efforts and brilliant successes, has closed with a funeral cortege. The curtain falls while the surging crowd surrounds the bier of the Mayor of Chicago. Thus are we led to contemplate the lessons given us by our experience in the great Exposition, rather than to dwell, as we might justly do, on its remarkable success and the national pride which such success inspires.

To women especially is the experience of the Exposition of untold value; it has been in a measure the test of her ability to enter into public and national affairs. Without preparation of any kind women have been called from their firesides suddenly and placed in positions of responsibility requiring the exercise of business ability, of physical endurance and well-balanced judgment. To have accomplished all they desired to do and in the best possible way that it could be done, they must have been more than human; to have sustained themselves with dignity and success through the arduous and perplexing vicissitudes of these busy months is a credit to them individually, and to the sex and the nation. It is as unnatural a condition for women to work alone, without men, as it is for them to live alone—that is, in communities without men. Women having been for centuries excluded from public affairs, are in a more ignorant and helpless condition than young men who go directly from their colleges and universities or common schools into these affairs, for these young men have the encouragement, assistance and advice of older men, who are constantly associated with them, so that there is the perpetual object-lesson of practical work going on before the learner. It is, indeed, singular that women without such aid make so few blunders and conduct their business so well. To have turned

on them, accustomed as they are to seclusion, the full glare of the modern search-light, the public press, its reporters already predisposed to criticism and ridicule, is indeed a supreme test of ability and endurance. When women are in deliberation of principles and methods of work, their discussions and differences of opinion are denominated "rows," and their arguments are translated into tears by these censors with their preconceived ideas of what women would necessarily do. The bitter personalities and strong invectives against parties and partisans, which are so common with men, are not heard in assemblies of women, but earnestness of speech, warm and excited debate are common enough, as they must be, where a number of persons are engaged in any enterprise, as diversity of opinion is inevitable and desirable. It is exceedingly unfair that the public press treat such discussions differently when conducted by men or women, but, even so, the criticism is a useful lesson to women, and they know how to profit by the lessons of adversity and hardship. It will be found that every year and every effort make a perceptible advance in their method of conducting business outside of their domestic affairs, and this again will reflect back on their domestic life, and will educate them to more definite and business-like methods in their households. These improved methods will, it is believed, eventually solve the much discussed servant problem, and others that now perplex women in their homes.

N. B.—In sending back numbers of this Magazine, only September and November of 1892, and January, February and March of 1893 are now wanted.

CHAPTER DIRECTORY.

1893.

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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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Vice-Regent,	Miss Virginia E. Dade,
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Treasurer,	Mrs. M. N. Clement,
	415 Fourth street.
Registrar,	

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	124 South Broad street, Savannah.
	Miss J. McKinley,
	38 West Peach Tree street, Atlanta.

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Vice-Regent,	Mrs. A. H. Cox, 25 Houston street.
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Recording Secretary,	Miss L. Orme.
Treasurer,	Mrs. P. King.
Historian,	Mrs. W. H. Leyden, 198 Peach Tree street.

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Registrar,	Mrs. H. G. Jefferies, 319 Broad street.
Historian,	Miss S. G. Stokes.

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Vice-Regent,	Miss Rutherford.
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Vice-Regent,	Mrs. C. L. B. Osburn, Corner Third avenue and Thirteenth street.
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Recording Secretary,	Mrs. E. T. Byington, <i>Columbus Evening Ledger</i> .
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Historian,	Mrs. D. F. Epping, 1423 Broad street.

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Vice-Regent,	Mrs. T. R. Mills
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Treasurer,	Mrs. B. R. Blakeley.
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Macon Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. M. A. Washington, 624 College street.
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Vice-Regent,	Mrs. J. A. Rounsaville.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. E. H. Harris.
Recording Secretary,	Mrs. T. W. Alexander.
Treasurer,	Mrs. G. B. Bayard.
Registrar,	Miss W. M. Holmes.
Historian,	Mrs. W. P. Whitmore.

Savannah Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Savannah.
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ILLINOIS.

State Regent	Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, 136 Rush street, Chicago.
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Chicago Chapter.

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Vice-Regent,	Mrs. L. Stone, 3352 Indiana avenue.
Secretary,	Miss M. D. Everhart, The Virginia.
Treasurer,	Mrs. J. C. Bundy, 532 LaSalle avenue.
Registrar,	Mrs. F. A. Smith, Hotel Metropole.

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Galena.

Moline Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. L. Dure,
Moline.

North Shore Chapter.

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Highland Park.
Recording Secretary, Miss A. R. Hammond.
Treasurer, Miss H. O. Flint.
Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Kirk.

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Regent, Miss L. B. Rice,
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Evansville Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Ames,
Evansville.

Indianapolis Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster,
762 Penn street.

La Fayette Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. S. Hatcher,
La Fayette.

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State Regent, Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam,
Davenport.

Davenport Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. H. Nott,
Davenport.

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Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Ogilvie,
1208 Walnut street.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Bailey,
1810 Sixth avenue.
Registrar, Mrs. H. Howel,
1021 Twenty-sixth street.

Dubuque Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. C. A. Cooley,
211 West End avenue.

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State Regent,

Leavenworth Chapter.

Regent,

Miss E. D. Caldwell,
Leavenworth.

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State Regent,

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	Miss F. T. Ballard,
	241 East Walnut street, Louisville.

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Regent,

Miss E. S. Kinhead.

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Secretary,
Treasurer,

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Mrs. J. T. McGregor.
Mrs. N. Gray,
2009 Brook street.
Mrs. E. Eaches,
9 Belgravia avenue.

Registrar,

Owensboro Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. C. H. Todd,
603 Frederica street.*Paducah Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. W. W. Powell.

Paris Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. A. D. Lucas.

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State Regent,

Mrs. E. C. Ferguson,
150 Julia street, New Orleans.

MAINE.

State Regent,

Portland Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. J. E. Palmer,
60 Winter street.

MARYLAND.

State Regent,

Mrs. A. L. Knott,
919 North Charles street, Baltimore.*Baltimore Chapter.*

Regent,

Miss A. K. Blount,
919 Cathedral street.

Corresponding Secretary,

Mrs. N. Poe,
146 Lanvale street.

Recording Secretary,

Miss M. P. Keenan,
919 N. Charles street.

Treasurer,

Miss E. Burnap,
Chase and Calvert streets.

Registrar,

Miss E. S. Thomas,
1102 McCulloch street.*Cumberland Chapter.*

Regent,

M. M. McKaig,
Cumberland.*Easton Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. C. H. Gibson,
Talbot county.*Frederick Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. J. Ritchie,
Frederick.

Corresponding Secretary,

Miss M. J. Williams.

Recording Secretary,

Miss E. M. Johnson.

Registrar,

Mrs. A. G. Ross.

Treasurer,

Miss M. W. McPherson.

Historian,

Mrs. W. C. Johnson.

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44 Brimmer street, Boston.

Honorary Regent,

Miss R. W. Brown,
140 Beacon street, Boston.

Honorary Regent, Mrs. H. P. Quincy,
452 Beacon street, Boston.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss A. Warren,
63 Commonwealth avenue.
Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Davis,
154 Beacon street.
Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Sprague,
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Registrar, Miss A. B. Shaw,
169 Marlborough street.

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Regent, Mrs. A. A. Calkins,
14 Maple street.
Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. M. Phillips,
Springfield.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. P. Powers.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. W. Kirkham.
Treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Wilcox.
Registrar, Mrs. M. J. Seymour.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent,

Detroit Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. F. Edwards,
371 Congress street.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport,
217 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

Minneapolis Chapter.

Regent, Miss M. A. Cruikshank,
San Angelo Hotel.
Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Jackson,
1623 Third avenue.
Registrar, Mrs. G. Christian,
404 South Eighth street.

St. Paul Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. J. Q. Adams, 3 Crocus Hill.
Secretary,	Mrs. F. E. Foster, 832 Osceola avenue.
Registrar,	Mrs. J. W. Edgerton, 646 Portland avenue.
Treasurer,	Mrs. C. E. Riggs, 595 Dayton avenue.
Chaplain,	Mrs. J. Johnstone, 245 Selby avenue.

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State Regent,	Mrs. F. M. Cockrell, 1518 R street N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Jefferson City Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. T. O. Towles, Jefferson City.
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St. Louis Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, 3639 Olive street.
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MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent

Grenada Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. J. W. Buchanan Grenada.
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Natchez Chapter.

Regent,	Miss A. Q. Lovell, Natchez.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent,	Mrs. A. Clarke, 99 Lowell street, Manchester.
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Honorary Regents,	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Mrs. P. C. Cheney, Concord.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Mrs. E. H. Rollins, Manchester.</div> </div> </div>
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Dover Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. C. H. Sawyer, Dover.
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Farmington Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Waldron,
Farmington.

Manchester Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. G. B. Chandler,
Manchester.

Portsmouth Chapter.

Regent, Miss E. Morison,
Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Shippen,
14 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Honorary Regents, { Mrs. J. W. Revere,
Morristown.
Mrs. E. H. Wright,
Newark.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. Olendorf,
Bound Brook.

Vice-Regents, { Mrs. S. Lee Morete.
Mrs. H. M. Hamilton.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. B. R. Mason.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Taylor.

Registrar, Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees.

Historian, Miss M. E. V. Herbert.

Cape May Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. D. K. Powell,
1141 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., and Cape May.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam,
219 South Broad street.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. B. H. Campbell,
333 North Broad street.

Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Pyne,
717 Grove street.

Treasurer, Mr. O. A. Glazebrook,
1147 East Jersey street.

Registrar, Mrs. L. M. Bond,
420 South Broad Street.

Montclair Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. E. C. Sullivan,
226 Orange Road.

Morristown Chapter.

Regent, Miss H. Holdich,
76 Washington street.

Nova Casarea Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. D. A. Depue,
21 East Park street.

Secretary, Mrs. R. F. Stevens,
39 South Arlington avenue, East Orange.

Registrar, Mrs. D. W. C. Mather,
Bound Brook.

Princeton Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. J. T. Swann,
Princeton.

Plainfield Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. A. Burnett,
75 Hillside avenue.

Salem Chapter.

Regent, Miss E. Mecum,
Salem.

NEW YORK.

State Regent, Miss L. W. McAllister,
16 West Thirty-sixth street, New York City.

Honorary-Regents { Mrs. S. Hamilton,
40 West Fifty-ninth street, New York City.
Mrs. L. R. Pitkin,
74 East avenue, Rochester.

Buffalo Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. N. Thompson,
313 Delaware avenue.

Vice-Regents { Mrs. M. A. Noyes,
31 Cottage street.
Mrs. A. L. Wychoff,
482 Delaware avenue.
Mrs. E. S. Rogers,
307 North street.
Mrs. D. A. Avery,
11 Niagra Square.

Secretary, Mrs. M. H. S. Lee,
569 West Ferry street.

Treasurer, Mrs. S. B. Chisholm,
23 Irving Place.

Registrar, Mrs. J. A. Sheeman,
455 Delaware avenue.

Historian,

Cooperstown Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Turner,
Cooperstown.

Geneva Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. E. S. Martin,
South Main street.

Ithica Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Ireland,
64 North Cayuga street.

Little Falls Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. M. H. Willard,
Little Falls.

New York City Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. O. Doremus,
241 Madison avenue.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Le Due.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. McLean,
186 Lenox avenue.

Treasurer, Miss M. V. B. Vanderpoël,
139th street and Seventh avenue.

Registrar, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan.

Rochester Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Little,
397 East avenue.

Se-rach-ta-gue Chapter, Saratoga.

Regent, Miss K. Batcheller,
Saratoga.

Utica Chapter.

Regent, Miss A. H. Sheffield,
Secretary, 42 Cottage street.

Treasurer, Miss C. Gridey,
21 Hopper street.

Registrars, Miss G. Dinson,
357 Genesee street.

Historian, Miss C. Gridley,
21 Hopper street.

Miss B. Miller,
Whitesboro.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent,	Miss M. I. Forsyth, Kingston.
Corresponding Secretary,	Miss M. Livingston.
Recording Secretary,	Mrs. P. Eltinge.
Treasurer,	Miss S. C. Bernard.
Registrar,	Mrs. A. V. V. Kenyon.
Historian,	Mrs. M. H. Burhans.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent,	Mrs. M. McK. Nash, Newberne.
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Asheville Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. J. Martin, Asheville.
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Raleigh Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. A. Jones, Raleigh.
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OHIO.

State Regent,	Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, 77 Pike street, Cincinnati.
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Mt. Auburn Chapter, Cincinnati.

Regent,	Mrs. B. Arnold, Auburn Hotel.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. J. Conner.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. H. B. Morehead.
Recording Secretary,	
Treasurer,	Mrs. L. Le Buitellier.
Registrar,	Mrs. R. Carroll.
Historian,	Miss Goodman.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Regent,	Mrs. E. M. Avery, 657 Woodland Hills.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. F. A. Kendall, 57 Cornell street.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. H. J. Lee, 341 Prospect street.
Treasurer,	Mrs. P. H. Babcock, 1694 Euclid avenue.

Registrar, Mrs. G. W. Little,
196 Russell avenue.
Historian, Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham,
242 Harkness avenue.

Youngstown Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. R. W. Taylor,
626 Wick avenue.

OREGON.

State Regent, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery,
"The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg,
78 Church avenue, Allegheny.

Berks County Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. W. M. Weidman,
214 South Fifth street, Reading.
Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Smith.
Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Tyson.
Registrar, Mrs. W. R. McIlvain.
Assistant Registrars, { Miss M. L. Owens.
{ Miss A. R. Jones.
Historian, Miss M. Cushman.

Chester County Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. Hoopes,
Maple avenue, West Chester.

Clinton County Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. L. A. Scott,
Lock Haven.

Donegal Chapter.

Regent, Miss L. S. Evans,
Columbia, Lancaster county.
Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter,
28 South Queen street, Lancaster.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss S. W. Walker,
Gap, Lancaster county.

Recording Secretary,	Miss S. R. Slaymaker,
	Lancaster.
Treasurer,	Miss S. Herr,
	Lancaster.
Registrar,	Mrs. D. B. Case,
	Marietta.

Liberty Bell Chapter.

Regent,	Miss M. F. Mickley,
	Mickleys, Lehigh county.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. T. W. Saeger,
	113 South Fourth street, Allentown.
Recording Secretary,	Miss F. Kohler,
	838 Hamilton street, Allentown.
Treasurer,	Mrs. A. G. Saeger,
	Allentown.
Registrar,	Miss A. D. Mickley,
	Mickleys.
Historian,	Miss M. M. Richards,
	394 Union street, Allentown.

Lycoming County Chapter.

Regent,	Miss H. G. Johnson,
	901 West Fourth street, Williamsport.
Vice-Regent,	Miss M. E. Snyder.

Montgomery County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. W. H. Holstein,
	Bridgeport.

Montour County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. E. N. Lightner,
	Danville.

Perry County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. J. Wister,
	Duncannon.

Philadelphia Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. E. I. Smith,
	1613 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Corresponding Secretary,	Miss S. I. Forbes,
	1704 Walnut street.
Recording Secretary,	Miss H. Hubbell,
	1711 Walnut street.
Treasurer,	Mrs. H. Hoopes,
	125 North Thirty-third street.
Registrar,	Mrs. H. Gilpin,
	260 South Fifteenth street.

Pittsburgh Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. Park Painter, 245 Ridge avenue.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. R. V. Messler, Fifth avenue.
Recording Secretary,	Miss M. Lyon, 340 South Highland avenue.
Treasurer,	Miss K. C. McKnight, Western avenue, Allegheny.
Registrar,	Miss J. M. Harding, 59 Allegheny avenue.
Historian,	Miss M. O'H. Darlington, Guysuta, Allegheny county.

Shickelime Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, Lewisburg, Union county.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. L. B. Wolfe,
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. H. C. Hyatt,
Recording Secretary,	Miss Annie Dale.
Registrar,	Mrs. W. C. Walls.
Treasurer,	Mrs. A. A. Leiser.

Sunbury Chapter.

Regent,	Miss M. Shuman, Northumberland county.
Secretary,	Miss H. Alexander.
Treasurer,	Mrs. M. C. Greenough.
Registrar,	Mrs. F. Van Alen.

Venango County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. S. F. McCalmont, Franklin.
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Warren County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. L. W. Cowan, Warren.
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Washington County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. H. C. Beatty, 125 West Wheeling street, Washington.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. M. M. Crumrine.
Recording Secretary,	Miss F. E. Baird.
Treasurer,	Mrs. M. W. Happer.
Registrar,	Mrs. L. W. Haslett.
Historian,	Miss N. Sherrard.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre.

Regent,	Mrs. W. H. McCartney, 120 South River street, Wilkes-Barre.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. S. Woodward, 31 South River street.
Recording Secretary,	Miss E. M. Bowman, 58 South street.
Corresponding Secretary,	Miss M. C. Tubbs, Kingston, Luzerne county.
Treasurer,	Mrs. E. V. Beaumont, Corner Union and Franklin streets.
Registrar,	Miss M. A. Sharpe, 25 West River street.
Historian,	Mrs. C. E. Rice, 147 South Franklin street.

York County Chapter.

Regent,	Miss L. D. Black, York.
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RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent,	Miss A. S. Knight, 366 Broadway, Providence.
Honorary Regents,	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Mrs. W. R. Talbot, 129 Williams street, Providence. Mrs. W. Ames, 121 Power street, Providence. </div>

Bristol Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. M. Williams, Bristol.
Secretary,	Miss F. DeWolf.
Treasurer,	Miss C. B. May.
Registrar,	Miss C. M. Shepard.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent,	Mrs. A. G. Durfee, 122 Hope street.
Secretary and Registrar,	Miss A. W. Stockbridge, 257 Benefit street.
Treasurer,	Miss J. L. Mauran, 73 Butler avenue.

Pawtucket Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. E. C. Thornton, Pawtucket.
Secretary,	Mrs. D. C. Sayles.
Treasurer,	Miss L. L. Hill.
Registrar,	Mrs. A. H. Park.

Woonsocket Chapter.

Regent,	Miss A. Metcalf, Woonsocket.
Secretary,	Mrs. L. M. Cook.
Treasurer,	Mrs. S. B. C. Ballou.
Registrar,	Miss M. C. Larned, Wellesley College.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent,	Mrs. J. E. Bacon, 125 Sumter street, Columbia.
Honorary Regent,	Mrs. J. P. Richardson, Panola.

Abbeville Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. A. W. Smith, Abbeville.
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Columbia Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. C. Waring, 81 Laurel street.
Secretary,	Mrs. E. Screven.
Treasurer,	Mrs. F. Kendall.
Historian,	Miss E. S. Elmore.

Union County Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. E. B. Munro, Union.
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Lancaster Chapter.

Regent,	Miss A. E. Witherspoon, Lancaster.
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Winnsboro Chapter.

Regent,	Miss L. P. McMaster, Winnsboro.
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TENNESSEE.

State Regent,

Mrs. M. S. Mathes,
29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.*Knoxville Chapter.*

Regent,

Miss M. B. Temple,
Knoxville.*Dolly Madison Chapter No. 2, Memphis.*

Regent

Mrs. A. R. Watson,
Memphis.*Nashville Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. E. H. East,
303, High and Union streets.

TEXAS.

State Regent,

Austin Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. J. B. Clark,
University, Austin.*Denison Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. G. Patrick,
Denison.*El Paso Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. M. C. Bridges,
El Paso.*Galveston Chapter.*

Regent,

Mrs. S. T. Fontaine,
1004, Market and Tenth streets.

VERMONT.

State Regent,

Mrs. J. Burdett,
Arlington.

Honorary Regents,

{	Mrs. M. E. Baxter,
	Rutland.
	Mrs. A. S. Peck,
	Burlington.

Arlington Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. E. D. Stone,
	East Arlington.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. A. Buck.
Secretary,	Mrs. M. L. West.
Treasurer,	Miss F. G. West.
Registrar,	Miss E. McAuley.
Historian,	Miss I. C. Nichols.

Bennington Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. L. Norton,
	Bennington.

Brandon Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. F. J. Ormsbee,
	Brandon.

Green Mountain Chapter No. 2, Brattleboro.

Regent,	Mrs. A. G. Cobb,
	Brattleboro.

Green Mountain Chapter No. 1, Burlington.

Regent,	Miss Mary E. Arthur,
	Burlington.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. Albert E. Richardson,
	Burlington.
Secretary,	Miss Jennie A. Wood,
	Burlington.
Treasurer,	Miss Mary Roberts,
	Burlington.
Historian,	Mrs. E. Henry Powell,
	Burlington.
Registrar,	Mrs. Bennett Turk,
	Burlington.
Chaplain,	Rev. J. Isham Bliss, D. D.,
	Burlington.

Montpelier Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. A. T. Newcomb,
	Montpelier.

Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

Regent,	Mrs. S. S. Clements.
Secretary,	Mrs. M. J. Francisco.
Treasurer,	
Registrar,	
Historian,	

St. Johnsbury Chapter.

Regent,	Miss F. Bissell.
	St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Henry,
 415 West Franklin street, Richmond.
 Honorary Regent, Mrs. M. H. Drewry,
 Westover, Charles county.

Culpeper Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. A. Greene,
 Culpeper.

Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.

Regent, Mrs. M. E. S. Smith,
 Charlottesville.
 Vice-Regent, Mrs. B. Randolph.
 Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Massie.
 Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Tuttle.
 Treasurer, Mrs. W. Ficklin.
 Registrar, Mrs. W. Thornton.
 Historian, Miss C. Taylor.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Clifton Station.

Regent, Miss S. R. Hetzel,
 Clifton Station, Fairfax county.
 Vice-Regents, { Miss M. L. Lloyd,
 Alexandria.
 Mrs. J. W. B. Moran,
 Mrs. A. S. Green.
 Secretary, Miss R. Powell,
 228 South Washington street, Alexandria.
 Treasurer, Mrs. S. B. Blackburn,
 North Washington street, Alexandria.
 Registrar, Miss E. S. Washington.

Lynchburg Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. B. W. Hammer,
 Lynchburg.

Beverly Manor Chapter.

Regent, Mrs. Alex. F. Robertson,
 Church street.
 Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hugh M. McIlhany,
 East Beverly street.
 Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas C. Kinney,
 Church street.
 Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maria P. Duval,
 Staunton.

Treasurer,	Mrs. Kate G. Kilby,
Historian,	13 Market street.
Chaplain,	Mrs. S. T. McCullough,
	East Beverly street.
	Rev. R. C. Jett,
	Augusta street.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.

Regent,	Mrs. J. H. Dooley,
	Richmond.
Vice-Regent,	Mrs. L. M. Pleasants.
Corresponding Secretary,	Mrs. B. Purcell.
Recording Secretary,	Mrs. T. G. Peyton.
Treasurer,	Mrs. A. C. Bruce.
Registrar,	Mrs. J. Lyons.
Assistant Registrar,	Miss M. M. P. Newton.
Historian,	Mrs. J. B. Baylor.

Staunton Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. A. T. Robertson,
	Staunton.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent,	Mrs. J. S. Peck,
	5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Honorary Regents,	Mrs. M. H. Carpenter,
	557 Van Buren street, Milwaukee.
	Mrs. E. V. Kimberly,
	Janesville.

La Crosse Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. A. Cameron,
	424 South Fourth street.

Madison Chapter.

Regent,	Miss M. L. Atwood,
	204 Monroe avenue.

Milwaukee Chapter.

Regent,	Mrs. T. W. Yates,
	"The Plankinton," Milwaukee.
Secretary,	Mrs. H. Townsend.
Treasurer,	Mrs. D. J. Whittemore.
Registrar,	Mrs. W. L. Mason.

Oshkosh Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. E. P. Sawyer,
Oshkosh.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent,

Tacoma Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. C. W. Griggs,
401 Tacoma avenue, north.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent,

Mrs. E. H. Goff,
Clarksburg.

WYOMING.

State Regent,

Cheyenne Chapter.

Regent,

Mrs. G. W. Baxter,
Cheyenne.

NOTE.—Much labor has been expended in an effort to make this Directory full and accurate; yet there will doubtless be some errors and omissions, which it is hoped readers will assist us in correcting. We also desire the names of delegates to the Congress and alternates and new officers elected.—EDITOR.



